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THE

CANADIAN NURSE

A Monthly Journal for the Nursing Profession in Canada

Editor and Business Manager.....MISS HELEN RANDAL, R.N.

VOL. XVII. VANCOUVER, B. C., JULY, 1921 NO. 7

Officers of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, 1921-1922

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50 Maitland Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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Report of the C. N. A. T. N. Convention Quebec, June, 1921

The annual meeting of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses held its opening session, in conjunction with the Canadian Association of Nursing Education, in the Empire Room of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, Tuesday, May 31st, at 8.30 p.m.

Addreses of welcome were given by the following:—His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick; His Worship Mayor Samson; Miss Mary Shaw, Lady Superintendent Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, and Dr. Stevenson. Miss E. MacP. Dickson, President of the C.N.A.T.N., responded.

Dr. John Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, Canada, gave a most interesting address on "The Place of the Private Duty Nurse in the Programme of Public Health." The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

The general meeting of the C.N.A.T.N. was held in the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, June 1st, at 2 p.m. The President, Miss Dickson, called the meeting to order. On motion, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read. The President then delivered her address, which is printed in full in another part of the magazine.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved.

Correspondence which took place between the President and Miss Johns, in regard to a letter in the March issue of the Canadian Nurse magazine, signed "Private Nurse," was placed before the meeting. (Printed in full elsewhere in this issue). It was decided that the matter be left till after Friday's discussion on the "Canadian Nurse."

The Secretary read a letter to the President from Miss Gunn, asking for the appointment of a Provincial Committee, by the two National Nursing Organizations, to assist her to act in her advisory capacity to the nursing committee of the Canadian Council for Combatting Venereal Diseases. Some discussion followed this, when Miss Gray made a motion, which was seconded and withdrawn after Miss Randal brought up the question as to whether or not the method of voting was constitutional, stating that only accredited delegates had the right to vote on any question. The question then before the meeting was:—Whether or not voting should be conducted by accredited delegates only. A division vote was asked for, the roll called, ballots distributed, and the matter left over till later. The Convener of the Committee on Nursing Progress, Miss Potts, then gave her report, which was accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, AT 8.30 P.M.

This was an open session, at which Dr. Ahearn kindly substituted for Dr. Desloges and gave a most interesting and instructive screen lecture on Venereal Diseases. Dr. Shearer gave an interesting address on the work that is being carried on by the Social Service Council of Canada. Dr. Coulter gave an able address on "Vitamines and their use to the human body," accompanied by slides. The President, Miss Dickson, thanked the speakers of the evening for their kindness in addressing the Association and assured them of the hearty appreciation of those present for the instruction received.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 2nd.

Public Health Nursing Section.

The Chairman, Miss Elizabeth Breeze, called the meeting to order and asked the Secretary of the section to submit her report, after which the following questions were put to the meeting by the Chairman:

(1) Is each provincial section a part of the Provincial Organization of Graduate Nurses, or is it a sub-section for Public Health?

(2) Are the members of the Public Health Nursing Committee in each province to be appointed by the Public Health Nursing representative or by the Provincial Organization?

(3) Is each Provincial Public Health Nursing section supposed to have a separate organization, hold meetings, etc., entirely on its own, or is the programme to be included in that of the Provincial Organization?

(4) Are the fees to be collected for membership in the section to be sent directly to the National Secretary-Treasurer of the Public Health Nursing Section or through the Provincial Organizations?

(5) Are the expenses incurred by each Provincial Section to be paid out of the funds of each Provincial organization or from the fees collected for membership in the Public Health Nursing Section?

It was found, after some discussion, that each Province had common difficulties in these matters, and, in order that something definite might be taken back from this meeting, a committee was appointed to deal with these questions and bring a report at the evening session.

Reports from the different Public Health Nursing sections were submitted:- New Brunswick, read by Miss White, in the absence of Miss Brophy; Nova Scotia, read by Miss Mackenzie; Quebec by Miss Fraser; Ontario, by Miss Mackay; Manitoba, by Miss Wilson; Saskatchewan, (for this Miss Urquhart had no prepared report). She stated that there were 160,000 school children examined; 3,000 in rural districts reported as having received treatment, and a larger proportion in the cities. School hygiene was taught in the school year to school nurses. In addition to this, the Department of Health and two nurses take child welfare work. Clinics were conducted in different parts of the province, particularly in connection with summer fairs. The nurses also gave a course in home nursing in various parts of Saskatchewan. Alberta, read by Miss Macmillan, in the absence of Miss DeTurbeville; British Columbia, no report; Prince Edward Island, not presented (published in "Canadian Nurse" later).

Miss Ross spoke on the educational requirements for entrance to Dalhousie University to take the public health nursing course.

Miss Madeline Shaw gave the necessary qualifications for entrance to McGill University, and outlined the nature of the course given.

All agreed that it was a matter of financial need that kept so many from taking advantage of the various courses offered in the universities to-day, it being ascertained that, with the strictest economy, the approximate cost would be not less than $600.00 for the year's course.

The Chairman then asked Miss Jean Browne, lately returned from King's College, London, England, to address the meeting

Miss Browne called attention to the fact that the National Association of Trained Nurses had occupied a place for years as head of nursing activities, and that it was with some apprehension that we heard that the Red Cross were going to organize for peace time activities. We wondered what position we would keep. We shall always feel grateful that it was from this national organization that the first idea for national service sprang. We feel gratified that the Red Cross are taking the stand they do regarding the use of trained nurses only rather than those who are untrained.

Miss Browne spoke of the social service work in England and also in France. While both were highly organized, she considered that their methods would not be practicable for Canadian needs. She mentioned the present system of midwifery in force in England. In 1902 a law was passed requiring all midwives to register; since 1905 no one may register without passing an examination. With the act, inspectors were appointed. In some cases evidence was brought against a midewife, and, if cause was found for such a verdict, she was prevented from practising. Nurses in England do not get obstetrical training at the same time as their general training. They must train for six to eight months and then register as a midwife. In France, women practising midwifery must take a two-year's scientific course in obstetrics. Students take a case from the first stage of labor and follow the case through. She takes notes of the case and follows its during the hospital stay. If infection occurs, she follows it to the isolation hospital, as it is her responsibility.

Miss Browne also spoke of the excellent work being done by the Rockefeller Institute in connection with research in regard to tuberculosis. Great results are being obtained. Dispensaries look after children who have been exposed, feed them well, and look after them generally as to school work, clothing, fresh air, etc., for a certain period. They have a very complete record of any family in which there has been a case of tuberculosis. Rockefeller alone has spent twenty million francs, and that is only one branch of public health. There are many splendid features of the public health system of France which would make it a splendid subject for study by the public health nurse. Miss Dickson moved a vote of thanks to Miss Browne for her most interesting address.

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 2nd.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of the Child Welfare Department, Ottawa, congratulated both associations on the manner in which they carried out their deliberations during the different sessions. Her address on Child Welfare was exceedingly interesting and much appreciated.

Miss Enid Forsythe interested her hearers with her talk on the "Milk Campaign Week," as carried on by her section of Child Hygiene, Canadian Public Health Association.

The following papers were then read and received with applause:— "Specialized Public Health Nursing," by Miss Jean Urquhart, and "Generalized Public Health Nursing," by Miss Eunice Dyke. The meeting then adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 3rd, 1921.

Session called to order at 9.30 a.m. Minutes of last session read and approved. Registration of delegates took place. There was a difference of opinion as to the voting power of members who were not delegates. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Miss Randal, seconded by Miss Fairley, "That by a vote of all accredited delegates present at this general meeting, be it resolved that the constitution be waived for this meeting, and that all members of affiliated societies may vote on minor matters, with the proviso that a division vote may be called for at any time by an accredited delegate, when accredited delegates alone may vote." Carried. The President then asked for the roll call, and it was found that 37 out of the 47 affiliated organizations holding membership were represented. Miss Randal read her report on the "Canadian Nurse Magazine," moved its adoption, and asked that the discussion on it be left over till the afternoon. This was agreed upon. Reports of standing committees were read and approved. Reports of special committees were called for:—

COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE PLANS—

Whereby the Y.W.C.A. may co-operate with nurse training schools to forward the Christian student movement. The President stated that owing to no response to the secretary from Miss Gilroy, the convener originally appointed for this committee, it had been arranged that Miss Martin should act as convener, this matter having been amicably settled between Miss Gilroy and Miss Martin. In the absence of Miss Martin, Miss Forde read the report, which was approved and laid on the table for discussion.

COMMITTEE RE MISSION TO ROUMANIA—

Miss Matheson, convener, stated that she had no report at present. An address had been given before the Toronto Chapter of the C.A.N.E., but as yet no active work had been done.

PRIVATE DUTY SECTION COMMITTEE—

Miss Gaskell, the chairman, gave the report, which was adopted. She presented the proposed by-laws, which the President stated would be taken into consideration at the next executive meeting.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE—

„The report of the convener, Miss Gunn, dealing with the proposed memorial to the army nursing sisters, was read by Miss Matheson, and laid on the table for discussion.

The Archivist, Miss Snively, gave a most interesting report on the history of the organization of the C.N.A.T.N. At the conclusion, the wishes of the meeting were asked for regarding the disposition of this report. Moved by Miss Matheson, seconded by Miss Catton, "That Miss Snively's report be printed in book form and be the nucleus of the history of the association and that the matter be left in the hands of the present Publication Committee of the C.N.A.T.N." Carried. Miss Randal suggested that the report be numbered Vol. 1 of the History of the Association. At this point Miss Snively announced that in future she would be unable to keep the office of archivist. This was received with marked signs of great regret by all those present. A telegram from Miss Flaws was received, stating that she was with the meeting in spirit and regretted her inability to be present.

Discussion opened on the National Nursing Service Committee. Miss Browne was of the opinion that the function of the committee was over. She thought that, as the Canadian Red Cross Society had taken up the work, and as we were so closely associated with that society, the need for our committee is not so evident as in past years. She moved "That the special committee of the National Nursing Service be discontinued." Seconded by Miss Potts. Miss Gray brought up the question as to whether or not the provinces might not find it helpful to have this committee, even though not active at present. Miss Randal suggested that the provincial associations could make arrangements to suit their particular needs, and all could be brought to the annual convention of the C.N.A.T.N. for comparison and discussion. Miss Browne's motion carried.

RE NURSING MISSION TO ROUMANIA—

Miss Matheson, convener, said that the Montreal nurses had done something towards the support of this mission, Miss Browne thought, as this was the only project carried on by Canadian nurses in Europe to her knowledge, it should be encouraged and supported as much as possible. She moved: "That this special committee continue, and keep this organization informed from time to time regarding the mission, and to report any way in which we can assist at any time." Seconded by Miss Randal. Carried.

PRIVATE DUTY NURSE SECTION COMMITTEE—

The President explained that the plans submitted could not be accepted as they were worded, and asked that the matter be left over till later. Miss Gaskell, convener, informed the meeting that it was the intention of the committee to present an amended form of plans for the sec-

tion later on. Miss Gunn's letter regarding the formation of a committee for combatting Venereal Disease was read. It was moved by Miss Gray, seconded by Miss Randal, "That Miss Gunn be appointed convener of a committee of the C.N.A.T.N., and that each provincial association appoint one representative on the national committee, this representative in turn being convener of the provincial committee." Carried.

The President stated that the Secretary had not, as was the custom, written to the affiliated organizations for reports of the year's activities. Owing to this, very few reports had come in. She asked that the reading of these reports be left over till the afternoon session. The meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 3rd, 1921.

The President called the meeting to order at 2 p.m. and asked for the minutes of the last session, which were read and approved.

Discussion on the Christian Student Movement.

Miss Gray understood that it would not be possible for our students to affiliate, except through the Y.W.C.A. She considered that the training schools would be better affiliated with the colleges; especially as we hope to be more closely connected with them later on. Miss Jamieson remarked that resolutions at the end of the report, if acted upon, would decide this and other questions.

Discussion on Memorial for Army Nursing Sisters.

Miss Urquhart thought that, before deciding definitely on any style of memorial, the opinion of Miss Macdonald, the matron-in-chief, should be obtained, as Miss Macdonald would most likely know the views of the 3,000 nursing sisters in Canada. Mrs. Ballantyne thought that a memorial, to be national, should be contributed to in a small way by every Canadian nurse, supplemented and endorsed by the Federal Government, and placed in Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. Miss Randal considered that the opinion of the matron-in-chief would be invaluable, and it was decided to discontinue the discussion till Miss Macdonald could be interviewed.

Discussion on the "Canadian Nurse Magazine."

Before discussing the magazine, a letter was read which had been sent to the President by Miss Randal, asking her to ask for free discussion of the magazine and its management. This letter, and one from Miss Dickson which she had sent to the affiliated Associations on April 15th, were again placed before the Association and read. Mrs. Manson, representing the Edmonton G.N.A., opened the discussion by saying that her association had directed her to express their complete confidence in the Editor, and to say that, in future, they were prepared to take more

interest in the magazine and to do everything in their power to help it along, and they sincerely hoped there would be no change in the management.

Confidence in the Editor was expressed by every association with the exception of the Florence Nightingale Association of Toronto. In expressing their confidence in Miss Randal's management, the representative of each society had some suggestions to make for the betterment of the magazine, and a keen interest was shown by this and the number of questions asked. Ottawa General Hospital A.A. suggested placing it for sale in book-stores, so the public might see and buy it.

Mrs. Ballantyne, Ottawa, asked if subscriptions increased in the past year or not. Miss Randal stated that, when the nurses took over the magazine, the bona fide subscriptions were 1,300. They fluctuate from month to month, the highest number being 1,850, and last September they dropped to 1,525.

The feeling of the Hamilton nurses, as expressed by Miss O'Brian, was that Vancouver was too far west for printing the magazine. They thought that the middle west would prove an advantage.

British Columbia G.N.A. suggested that the provincial associations might make their fee cover subscription to the magazine. This is what British Columbia hopes to do.

Nova Scotia G.N.A. did not think the nurses supported the magazine as they should.

New Brunswick G.N.A. felt that it was much easier to find fault than to remedy some of the difficulties.

Grace Hospital A.A., Toronto, thought the magazine should be strengthened, and, in order to assist, they had raised their fee to include subscription to the magazine.

Saskatchewan R.N.A. considered that there was lack of support, both as to contributors and subscribers. They would like to see the report of the annual convention printed before the autumn. They thought the magazine too cheap, and suggested that extra expenditure might improve the magazine and make its value greater as the official organ of the association.

Miss Breeze asked if the nurses suported the magazine by reading it. She gave an instance where a play had been sent in written by a school child in Vancouver and published in the public health section of the magazine. The Red Cross Society had read the play and asked permission to use it; it had been mentioned in leading papers, and yet, when several nurses had been asked their opinion of it, they had to confess that they had not seen it at all.

Miss Browne told of the great joy the magazine had given her while abroad, as well as to the eighteen others with whom she had been associated. She thought some articles this past year were of special merit,

and our magazine compared most favorably with the British nursing journals. She could not see why the geographical position could affect it in any way.

The Editor then stated that she was getting very little help from the discussion, and what she needed was help. She would like to know what the majority of the nurses wanted. Some nurses ask for reprints, as few read medical journals; others did not wish these reprints, but thought only original matter should be in. One department, a new one this year, that of the Canadian Army Nursing Service, in charge of Miss Macdonald, was much appreciated, and Miss Macdonald's interest and promptness in doing this work were commented upon.

The discussion ended when Mrs. Manson moved: "That a vote of confidence in Miss Randal and her management be given by this association, and that each organization represented take home the views here expressed and give every support possible to the magazine." Miss DeLany seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

EVENING SESSION, JUNE 3rd, 1921.

The meeting came to order at 8.15 p.m. The Secretary then read the minutes of the afternoon session, which were approved.

A paper entitled "Duties of Private Duty Nurses on Obstetric Cases," given by Miss Barrett of the Montreal Maternity Hospital, was much appreciated, as were the others which followed: "A Word about Private Duty Nursing," by Miss Beers, read by Miss Phillips, and the "Private Duty Nurse," read by Miss Phillips, but written by Miss D. Hay, brought a short discussion on several points in each point of view.

A report of the American League of Nursing Education, held at Kansas City recently, was given by Miss Buck.

Miss Catton presented her paper, "A Code of Ethics for the C.N.A.T.N."

Miss Dickson stated that what had been in mind was a handbook showing the duties of the various officers. Some do not carry out the work required of them because they do not know exactly what is required.

Miss Randal thought "A Code of Procedure" might be the correct name for the handbook.

Miss Dickson said that, in an association that she had been connected with at one time, the retiring secretary had left the minutes of meetings, notification of committee appointments, in fact a great deal of data, to her successor to straighten out. She thought the handbook might cover a case of this kind. She considered that at this time there was a great lack of courtesy. She wanted this book to be personal, and

thought we should adhere to the name "Ethics" in connection with it.

No action was taken.

Miss Matheson moved the adjournment.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th.

The meeting came to order at 9.55 a.m., and the President opened the session by asking the secretary to read the minutes of the last session, which was done, and the minutes approved. The election of officers was then carried on, resulting as follows:—President, Miss E. MacP. Dickson (by acclamation); 1st Vice-President, Miss Jean Brown; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Ethel Johns; Secretary, Miss Frances Macmillan (by acclamation); Treasurer, Miss Jean Wilson; Archivist, Miss Florence Potts.

The names of the Nominating Committee for 1921-1922 were arranged. Nominated from the chair — Miss Breeze, British Columbia; Miss Graham, Nova Scotia. Nominated from the floor—Mrs. Manson, Alberta; Miss Foy, Ontario; Miss Phillips, Quebec.

Regarding the report of the Army Nursing Sisters' Memorial Committee, the President asked for the wish of the meeting in the absence of the matron-in-chief, Miss Macdonald.

Miss Randal moved "That a letter be sent through our Secretary to Matron Macdonald, expressing regret that her opinion regarding this memorial had not been sought." Miss Fairley considered that in making a motion of this kind we would be admitting an error, when she was sure the kindest intention was meant.

Miss Urquhart asked if this was to be a gift to the Sisters. She had understood it was a memorial to the sisters who had lost their lives overseas.

Miss Fairley thought the word gift was being used wrongly. We should have something definite, she thought, decided upon before consulting the Nursing Sisters. It was not intended to leave them out in any way. During the discussion, Matron-in-Chief Macdonald arrived and the President stated that the members would be very glad to have her speak to them.

Miss Macdonald expressed her indebtedness at being given the opportunity to say something on the subject. She considered it to be a matter of the greatest interest, not only to nursing sisters, but to the whole Dominion, and particularly to the whole nursing profession of Canada. She said that she decided to come to Quebec with the hope that she might state her views on the memorial. She had a very definite idea as to what form this memorial should take, and through what channels subscriptions might flow. Since the Convention opened she had information which determined her to withhold her views for the present. In

regard to her having been approached in the matter, she said that in Toronto, some time ago, in casual conversation, the convener had asked if she would be willing to serve on the committee, and she had assured Miss Gunn that she would be happy to do so. Since that date she had heard nothing, so that at present she thought it wise to withhold her views in regard to the proposed memorial.

Miss Dickson said she hoped the committee would be able to give some satisfactory explanation, and expressed her regrets that through a misunderstanding such a mistake should have occurred.

Miss Gray stated that the Memorial Committee would dissolve at the end of their year's appointment unless something was done. She proposed that the session remain in sitting till later and a decision brought down regarding the committee and its work. Carried.

The report of the committee was again read. A member from Nova Scotia said that their decision was in favor of a national memorial in Ottawa; failing that, they would vote with the majority.

Miss Macdonald admitted feeling more enlightened since hearing the report. In view of the fact that some of the provinces had not made a decision, she thought it unwise for the meeting to be too definite. She did not care to express her opinion as to the form the memorial should take, as she understood there was no financial objective set. Apart from this the meeting should have a definite plan.

Miss Randal thought we should have a national memorial, and, in addition, each province might arrange whatever form a provincial memorial should take and arrange things as they chose. She moved "That this association decide on some permanent structure, the actual and definite form to be left to a committee and established in Ottawa as our federal centre, the final decision of the committee to be brought to the association for aproval." The motion was amended by the addition "that the matron-in-chief be a member of the committee." Unanimously caried.

Miss Graham moved "That the matron-in-chief be convener." Miss Macdonald declined this honor with thanks, but expressed her willingness to serve on the committee. It was finally agreed, on motion of Miss Gray, "That the recommendations of the memorial committee that a strong national committee and a committee from each province be appointed and that Miss Dickson, Miss Macdonald and Miss Gunn, with the conveners of the provincial committees, should form the National Committee."

Miss Breeze moved "That subscriptions should not be limited to contributions from the nursing profession only," seconded by Miss Phillip and carried. It was then decided that the national committee should outline a campaign and submit it to the provincial organizations.

Discussion on Christian activities in training schools was asked for. Miss Macmillan moved "That this matter, with our endorsation, be re-

ferred to the C.A.N.E. as a training school problem." Seconded by Miss Randal. No discussion. Carried.

The secretary then read resolutions from the Manitoba G.N.A. and the Saskatchewan R.N.A. in regard to the letter published in the March issue of the Canadian Nurse, signed "Private Nurse."

Miss Randal said that she had one criticism to make, and that to the effect that no one had asked for her reason for its insertion in the magazine. At different times she had asked nurses to write letters to the magazine and assured them that if they gave the editor their name that it would not be published without their consent. She thought that his way was the only way in which we could hope to have free discussion in the columns of the magazine. When the letter came to her she did not look upon it as a personal attack, although it did seem bitter. As a member of the national executive, some of the criticism might have referred to her or any other member, although she did not take it as a personal attack. Miss Johns did not consider it a criticism of her paper, stating that her questions were not answered or the letter relevant, but she, as editor, considered it was a criticism of Miss Johns' paper and not a personal attack at all. She regretted very much that the May issue of the magazine had not reached the members owing to the printers' strike, as it contained letters that were expected to be read before the meeting. She asked the privilege of reading these letters, which was granted. She had consulted a lawyer as to the legal point of view, and, to his mind, there was nothing strictly personal as to attack in it. Miss Catton thought that each nurse should sign her name as openly as matters are discussed at meetings. She regretted that it should have appeared in the magazine that goes to other countries, as it would cast reflection, not on Miss Johns only, but on the whole profession as well. Miss Gaskell said that it was far from her to reflect on anybody, but would like to know if there was not a little tendency to criticise the private duty nurse. She said her first visit to a convention was last year, and she had hoped to return home with much that would be inspiring to the other private duty nurses. There were five of these present, and they all felt that the private duty nurse was the butt of the meetings. Miss Johns had made a remark that many private duty nurses remained on cases much longer than required in order to draw large fees, which is usually something not settled by the nurse. Miss Gaskell went on to say that last year a laywoman had come to the convention and did not say a word in favor of the private duty nurse. This laywoman did not criticise any other branch of the profession, and she could not help carrying this fact back to her association. She felt rather tired of criticism and nothing else, but this year things were different—there was much to take back with her of a helpful nature. Miss Catton remarked that at the convention Miss Johns had classed herself as a private duty nurse. Mrs. Manson said that in Alberta, when criticism regarding this matter had been brought before

them, they decided that it was not worth noticing. Miss McPhedran moved: "That letters continue to appear in the magazine under a nom de plume, provided the name and address are in the hands of the editor, leaving it to her discretion to withhold any letters which, in her opinion, are of a personal nature." Miss Gaskell seconded this motion. Miss Gray felt very keenly about letters without signatures being put into the magazine. She thought we should be big enough to stand criticism and brave enough to write our name under it. A division vote carried the motion by 66 in favour.

The question of a paid secretary then came up. Someone suggested that it would be better to finance the provincial associations first and then take up the question of the national.

Discussion took place on the raising of affiliation fees from ten cents to twenty-five cents per capita. The vote showed 87 in favour and 40 against the increase. Carried.

The resolution regarding the proposed Florence Nightingale fund was read by the secretary. It was decided not to assist with this project.

The President read a recommendation from the executive that three honorary members be elected at this meeting, and stated that the constitution allowed for only two to be so elected at any one meeting. On motion from Miss Phillips it was decided to waive the constitution in this particular and to do honor to those whom we wish to make honorary members at this convention. It was moved by Miss Hersey, and seconded by Miss Randal, that Miss Livingstone be asked to accept honorary membership in the C.N.A.T.N. Moved by Miss Madeline Shaw, and seconded by Miss Tedford, that a like honor be extended to Miss Snively. The third recipient of this honor was Miss Stanley, whose name was proposed by Miss Fairley, and seconded by Miss Wilson.

On proposal of Miss Matheson, it was further decided that the founder of this association, Miss Agnes Snively, should be elected our honorary president. This was unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

In reply, Miss Snively said that at this time she was enjoying the embarrassment of honors. Some years ago the American association had been good enough to make her an honorary member of their society, which was then known as the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools in the United States and Canada. The words "and Canada" had been inserted by her good friends, that she might be admitted to membership. There were no associations in Canada in 1903. In 1907, in Toronto, the superintendents organized, and the first annual meeting took place in Montreal the following winter. It then became imperative that the American Society became incorporated, and to do this they had to drop the words "and Canada." The nurses in Canada benefitted by the experience of women who were interested in organization. Miss Snively went on to say that she did not want to lose touch

with the nurses, she still wanted to be a part of the association, and therefore accepted the honor done her. She said that one hears continually of Canada, but the Dominion is as great only as its people, and as nurses, it is what you really are that counts.

Election of Councillors then took place. Results were as follows:—

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC, JUNE 4th, 1921.

Hon. President, Miss Snively, 50 Maitland St., Toronto, Ont.; President, Miss E. MacP. Dickson, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, Miss Jean Browne, Director of School Hygiene, Provincial Government, Regina, Sask.; 2nd Vice-President, Miss E. Johns, Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, Miss Frances Macmillan, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.; Treasurer, Miss Jean Wilson, 94 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ont.; Archivist, Miss Florence Potts, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont.

COUNCILLORS.

British Columbia—Miss Helen Randal, Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Jessie MacKenzie, Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.

Alberta—Miss Victoria Winslow, Medicine Hat General Hospital, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Miss E. McPhedran, Central Alberta Sanitarium, Calgary, Alta.

Saskatchewan—Miss Mabel Gray, 1821 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.; Sister Allarie, Grey Nun's Hospital, Regina, Sask.

Manitoba—Miss S. Persis Johnson, Brandon General Hospital, Brandon, Man.; Miss Ethel Gilroy, 674 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario—Miss Kate Matheson, Riverdale Hospital, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Grace Fairley, Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.

Quebec—Miss S. C. Young, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal, Que.; Miss Mabel Hersey, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.

New Brunswick—Miss Mitchell, General Public Hospital, St. John; Miss A. Whyte, Doaktown, N.B.

Nova Scotia—Miss C. M. Graham, 1 Duncan St., Halifax; Miss Winifred Reed, 396 Tower Road, Halifax.

Prince Edward Island—Miss McKinnon, Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Miss Annie Ross, Summerside Hospital, Summerside, P.E.I.

The President then asked for the report of the resolutions committee. A report from the joint committees of both national organizations was read by Miss Catton, in which all the individuals and groups of people contributing to the entertainment and enjoyment of the nurses were formally thanked.

Miss Mary Shaw responded for Quebec.

Miss Emory moved a sincere vote of thanks to the retiring treasurers, Miss Katherine Davidson, Miss Phillips, Miss Hersey, Miss Rutherford and Miss Macmillan.

The secretary then read invitations from Edmonton G.N.A. and the Registered Nurses' Association of Alberta, to meet in Edmonton in 1922, and one from The Alumnae of the Ottawa General Hospital, Ottawa, asking us to come there for the same year.

It was decided that the invitation to go to Edmonton in 1922 be accepted.

Miss Potts moved the adjournment.

President's Address.

This tenth annual convention of the C.N.A.T.N. is an eventful one, inasmuch as it marks the close of the first decade in the history of the association. Further, it is eventful in that we are honoured by having with us to-day the founder and archivist of the association, who is to tell us all about our birthday, something about our baby days, and something about our ancestry. It has been my privilege to have a peep at this history of our early doings, and I am of the opinion that our founder will feel that her very precocious infant has grown to be rather a dull and lazy child; that this may not be found to be so at the period of adolesence, we must arouse ourselves to greater endeavour. It may be well, then, that we consider, for a moment, the objects of our association and the facilities with which we are endeavouring to carry these objects into effect. We have in our constitution six distinct objects; let us consider them consecutively:

Number one reads: "The object of this association shall be to encourage mutual understanding and unity among associations of trained nurses in Canada." It is plainly, then, not the duty of this association to direct the activities of its members. Indeed, if this were an object of the association, it would be impossible of fulfilment; for, while there is a B.N.A., the policies of our national organization must of necessity be as limited in scope as that of our Federal Government. We need not regret our limitations, for there yet remains much for us to do as a unifying force in the nursing world. We are pleased to note that in the past year we have had the privilege of lending some assistance and encouragement to the one province which has never before had official representation in the organization. I refer to Prince Edward Island. On investigation, we found that there was no provincial organization, not even an alumnae association, formed in the province; by our encouragement and advice, much of which was conveyed through Miss A. E. McMahon of the Dominion Red Cross, to whom we owe much for interest and energetic service, A.A. have been formed, and negotiations are under way for the formation of a provincial association, and standardization of the four training schools of the province. We are, therefore, proud, and perhaps justly so, to announce that on the ticket of nominations there will appear two official representatives from P.E.I., thus making the Dominion representation complete. We trust that in the coming year we may, through the sections, be able to establish a greater degree of mutual understanding, not only among associations of nurses, but between various groups of nurses to be found in them. There has been found to be a grave lack of mutual understanding among the groups engaged in the various fields of endeavour, which, in the past, has not been conducive to either harmony nor progress. There

is a specialty for everyone and a place in the community for every specialty.

The second object is: "To acquire a knowledge of the methods of nursing in every country." As in the past, this task has been ably assumed by Miss Florence Potts, Toronto, whose report you will hear at this session. In addition to this report, we have this year the result of the international questionnaire on nursing which was issued by the International Red Cross Societies. This was obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Ruggles George, of the Dominion Red Cross. Such information gathered from year to year is a nucleus for a bureau of information, and it is, therefore, a regretable fact that as yet we have no central point at which all this information might be submitted and made available to the members on application.

The third object reads: "To elevate the standard of professional education." While much successful work has been done through the provincial associations of trained nurses to elevate the standard of professional education, this association has not been in a position to fulfil this object even in a small degree, since it has neither a committee nor a section on nurse education.

There was a time when the professions stood for higher scientific knowledge and general culture than was to be found among the trades, and, in consequence, members of the professions justly claimed a higher place in society than that occupied by others. To-day one may well ask the questions: have we of the professions become too materialistic and have we lost appreciation of the value of culture, or is it that the trades have developed such a high standard of education and culture, which makes for scientific efficiency, that these two classes occupy positions in society so nearly parallel? In this connection one may well enquire in what respects, in regard to general culture and standing in the community, does the average chef not compare favorably with the average dietitian, the average contractor with the average architect, the average skilled machinist with the average physician, and the average dressmaker or milliner with the average graduate nurse. It is the breadth of training, improvement, and refinement of mind, morals and taste that is to keep the professions even on a par with other vocations of life. There must, in the nursing profession especially, be a predominating note, which is "Service." Effective service must meet the needs of the people, and this fact must be borne in mind when considering modern education of nurses, if we are to retain the status of a profession, rather than to become merely an educational cult.

It is significant that in the most recent report of the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, and after 28 years of experience in the training of nurses, the following statement is made:—

"At no time in its history has the school been more prosperous. The entire organization is under the direction of the hospital committee,

to which, through the medical director, all matters of discipline and curriculum are brought for final consideration. Recognizing that proper teaching of the science and art of nursing can be best accomplished under the supervision of medical men, it has been provided that the course of study be formulated and directed by the hospital staff. For this purpose there is appointed annually a committee of the staff, known as the Training School Committee, consisting of six members, who outline the curriculum and designate the teachers of the separate branches.

The directress of the training school is the executive, having immediate charge of the work done by the pupil; she supervises the practical instruction in wards, operating rooms, diet kitchen and in classes, for which purpose she is supplied adequate assistance. The Nurses' Home is under her immediate supervision, as is also the home life of the pupils in training and all her subordinates.

The course of study is three years, during which time the directress of the training school assigns each pupil, for definite periods, to the various wards and services. Such practical training under skilled supervisors best applies the science and most adequately teaches the art. The course of study is modified and improved year by year, always with the idea of betterment. Like all other professional schools, changes are necessary for improvement; to stand still is retrogression. Each year new subjects are introduced or old ones taught in new and, it is believed, better ways."

Would it not seem to be more desirable that we should keep the training of nurses in the hands of nurses, and for this reason might it not be well that, from the physician and from the graduate nurse engaged in other than training school work, we should seek and accept suggestions for the preparation of the students who are to ultimately join the ranks outside the institution.

I must not forestall the several reports or the discussion on post-graduate courses for nurses which will be had at this convention, but may I not be permitted to say one word of appreciation in regard to the establishment of these courses? As a body of nurses, we owe much to those who planned and worked so unceasingly for the establishment of these courses for which the nurses of Canada have so long clamoured. We know that in each province where such courses have been established it has only been through the effort of the few who had vision that the dream has become a reality. We owe much to the nurse directors of these new departments, all of whom are pioneers in their respective provinces. We owe much to our provincial divisions of the Red Cross, which in each instance gave moral and financial support.

As a tangible evidence of our appreciation, and at the bidding of the last general meeting held in Fort William, the members of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses have contributed the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be left in Quebec as a scholarship to enable

some nurse to enter the department of nursing in the University of McGill.

The fourth object reads: "To promote a high standard of professional honour among nurses in all their relations."

From what has come to me as an officer of various nurses' associations, it would seem that there are those among us who do not seem to apply to the professional life the principles of ethics which we supposed were taught to each nurse in training. This may be the fault of our teaching—I do not know—but the fact remains that groups of nurses are constantly debating, after graduation, "Is this thing right, or was that thing wrong?" and we are constantly being criticised by the public.

In our training days we were taught that the good of the patient must always come first, and yet we frequently hear of the nurse who, during a critical period of a case, decides in a flash that she must go to nurse an aunt or an uncle who is ill, and some new nurse must take her case.

Again we were taught that we should be impartial, outwardly at least, to all physicians, and above all that we should not speak disparagingly of any of them to the friends of patients; and yet, only the other day, I had a complaint to the effect that a nurse, who had previously made a splendid impression on the sister of a patient, asked what surgeon had been suggested by the family physician. When the name was given the nurse is reported to have said, "Oh what do you have him for? No one ever heard of him; why don't you have doctor so and so?"

Then there is the public health nurse who knowingly countermands the order of the family physician, and prescribes a temporary diet. At the same time she tells the mother that the physician is all wrong in his ideas of infant feeding.

This seeming indifference to ethics is not confined to the nursing profession. We see evidence of disregard in this respect in every walk of life. Indeed it is doubtful if such breaches as I have cited are common among our members, but they are apparently common enough to attract attention and thus re-act unfavorably on the whole nursing body. We are living in a new era, which, with its increasing laxity of discipline in the home training and waving of many conventions, makes the task of training student nurses not an easy one. For this reason every superintendent should have the support of the alumnae, through both practice and precept, if the traditions of the profession are to be maintained. It has seemed to many of the members of the executive committee that a code of the principles of ethics for this association might be of some service, both to the association and to us individually, in our professional life.

The fifth object deals with the encouragement of a spirit of sympathy with the nurses of other countries. This spirit is strongly developed in the association, and in the past few weeks we have had an

opportunity of being of practical service through our international affiliation. I refer to the Dominion-wide publicity given to the protest made by our British sisters in regard to what they term the unauthorized and indiscriminate begging of Lady Martin Harvey on behalf of the British nursing sisters.

The sixth and concluding object urges the provision of facilities for international hospitality. In this respect we have been sadly lacking, and I trust that the incoming executive committee may be able to evolve a plan by which the courtesy of some official recognition may be extended to our many distinguished international guests.

By this cursory review of the objects and work of our association, it may be seen that, while not much has been accomplished in the past year, we are still progressing. When we have fulfilled all our objects, we shall have accomplished all that lies within the scope of a national organization such as ours, but there will be still ample scope for development within the individual provinces, and it can only be through the effort of the individual members of the federated associations that we can hope to fulfil all the objects set forth in our constitution.

One word about our affiliations:

The Association has three affiliations, viz., The International Council of Nurses, the National Council of Women, and the Social Service Council of Canada.

In regard to the International Council of Nurses, it may be noted that during the war period and up to the present time we have paid no fee, and cannot until such time as a national policy is declared in regard to our relation with alien countries.

In regard to the National Council of Women, I feel that we have been in the past year very inactive members. We have paid the required fee, given any possible information which has been asked of us, and have received from the Council very full reports of the Executive meetings. We have, however, had no funds with which to send a delegate to the meeting, although we are indebted to Miss E. Ross Greene, who, at her own expense, attended the meeting at Niagara Falls.

If we are to retain membership in the N.C. of W., it should be our desire to add something of value to its work and to receive in return some benefit from it. It should seem that this could best be done by contact of the A.A. with the local councils, so that when a question of national importance comes to us for consideration we may be in a position to give from this body a decision which is national rather than local.

Our most recent affiliation is that which was decided upon by the last convention of this association, viz., Social Service Council of Canada.

It has been stated that "The evolution of the trained nurse in the future depends on the evolution of women." If we accept this state-

ment and if we have due concern for the status of the members of our profession, can we afford to be indifferent in regard to such questions as those with which the Social Service Council of Canada deals? Assuredly not! Mrs. Joseph, in her very excellent report of the last annual meeting of the council, which was the first in which you had representation, enumerates the various questions with which the council dealt. These questions had never received the serious consideration of the association, and, in consequence I, and undoubtedly the other delegates, felt that while we had personally gained a great deal from the conference, we had contributed nothing. It might not be amiss just here to suggest some plan by which we may make our membership in the council of real value. Dr. Shearer has very kindly consented to briefly address the delegates at the convention, and I shall therefore make a somewhat casual reference to this our most recent affiliation. In a word, I should say that in every province there is a Provincial Social Service Council, and in every province there are local units to which the local nurses may attach themselves. These provincial councils and units are all considering the same questions, and it is only through this general interest and connection that we can speak as national representatives when sent as delegates to the council meeting.

I would like, before concluding, to touch upon one or two questions of the day which seem to affect us as nurses.

The question of state medicine is at the present time commanding the attention and consideration of the medical men in some of our provinces. Any form of state medicine, if adopted, will in some way affect the nursing profession. We might, therefore, be well advised to make a study of the proposed plans in the various provinces, so that the part played by the nurses, in any scheme adopted, may be in the interest of the public, the physician and the nurse.

It would seem that the group most likely to be affected by any form of state medicine would be the private duty nurse, and they are to be congratulated that they shall not be found unorganized when the time comes for conference on this very important movement.

At the beginning of a new decade in the life of this association it might not be inopportune to suggest that you undertake the compilation of a history of "Nursing in Canada." The existing records consist of from three to four pages as an appendage to fuller histories of other countries; with training schools established nearly half a century ago, and their founder still with us; with the newer provinces, which have made such wonderful advances, and still enthusiastic in regard to their effort, and with the wealth of records available in this marvelous old Province of Quebec, it would indeed seem to be the very noon day of our opportunity to compile a Canadian history of nursing, a copy of which should find a place in the libraries of every training school and of every municipality of the Dominion. Might not such a brochure even

be worthy of consideration as a fitting memorial to our Army Nursing Sisters of whom we are justly proud?

In the past few years there have sprung up trained workers, known as physical therapy nurses, dental nurses, etc.

There is still a growing demand in the community for a nursing service for those of moderate means. This demand is coming not only from those who desire such service, but from the medical profession as well; one rarely opens a medical journal but one finds some reference to the need. Dr. Mayo, in a recent article in the American Journal of Medicine, states "that the registered nurse, under present conditions, is a luxury that cannot be obtained except by the well-to-do, and this brings the question: Is the trained nurse a luxury or a necessity? The answer must be that she is a necessity. The high-standard registered nurse is one of the greatest blessings of modern civilization. She has spent three years of twelve months each in training after graduation from high school, thirty-six months in all, the equivalent of a university course of four years of nine months each, and in a university the same time and work would have won for her the degree of Bachelor of Science. The registered trained nurse is not overpaid, considering the character of her training; rather is she underpaid, for she represents the best type of human machine for the care of the sick. But we need other types of nurses less highly trained, but nevertheless important social service vehicles, the Fords, so to speak, of the nursing world."

These needs will eventually be met by some group just as the need for physical therapy and dental nurses was met. Is it your desire that such a body be a lay body or that you should have some share in shaping such policies as may be adopted to meet this need?

It would seem that an association such as ours could do much to supply a nursing service for every class and in such a manner as might not be detrimental to the nursing profession.

The world moves so quickly now-a-days that those who are saying it cannot be done are continually being interrupted by somebody doing it.

Let us then one and all take our part in "the great international congress, always sitting where the course of public opinion is shaped day by day a little near to the right," and above all let us be known for our deeds. I would like to express my thanks and appreciation for the hearty co-operation of all the officers and councillors of the association and to the federated associations which have so loyally supported the executive committee in the past year. In conclusion, may I ask that for the days of the convention you take the following Club Women's collect:

"Keep us, O Lord, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, and in deed. Let us be done with fault-finding, and leave off self-seeking. May we put away all pretence and meet each other face to face, without self-pity and without prejudice. May we never be hasty in judgment, and always generous. Teach us to put into action our

better impulses, straight-forward, and unafraid. Let us take time for all things; make us grow calm, serene, gentle. Grant that we may realize that it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are as one. And may we strive to touch and to know the great common woman's heart of us all, and O, Lord God, let us not forget to be kind."

E. MacP. DICKSON, President.

Report of the Secretary of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses for the Year Ending May 31st, 1921.

Madame President: Members of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses:—

I beg to submit herewith the eleventh annual report of the Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP

The present membership consists of forty-seven affiliated organizations, classified as follows:—National Organization, 1; Provincial, 8; Alumnae Associations, 27; Graduate Nurses' Associations, other than Provincial, 11. Last year closed with a membership of 5,474. The total membership for this year comes to 9,110.

Applications for membership were made by four organizations, all of which were referred to the membership committee, who will report concerning them.

An application form was forwarded to one other association, which has not since been heard from.

MEETINGS

The last meeting took place in Port Arthur and Fort William in July, 1920.

For lack of a quorum, it has been found impossible throughout the year to hold more than two executive meetings. The officers appreciate the alertness with which the provincial councillors of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses have attended to correspondence. Had this not been so, the business of the association would have been materially handicapped.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting held in Fort William was forwarded to members of the executive, but unfortunately not to the affiliated associations.

On October 4th an executive meeting was held in Montreal. A

copy of the minutes of this meeting was forwarded to members of the executive and to the affiliated associations.

CORRESPONDENCE—(Routine Business)

About five hundred and fifty routine business letters were forwarded by the secretary since September 1st. These may be classified as follows:—(a) Notification to service on committees; (b) Minutes of executive meetings; (c) Letters notifying members of the executive committee and secretaries of the affiliated associations of action taken by the national organization; (d) Correspondence with the editor of the Canadian Nurse Magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE—(Special)—Re McGill Scholarship Fund.

The members were circularized regarding subscriptions to the McGill scholarship, and a report of the result will no doubt be given by the treasurer.

RE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL AT BORDEAUX.

The different affiliations were circularized regarding this, with the result that eight associations in all were heard from, two agreeing to assist in this project, the remaining six not in favour of assisting. A resolution concerning this will be submitted later.

RE NATIONAL NURSING SERVICE COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting the personnel of this committee was changed to consist of the following:—Two National Presidents, two National Secretaries, Chairman and Secretary Public Health Section, Secretaries of each Provincial Organization, and Conveners of the Public Health Committee from each province.

Owing to the delay in the appointment of the provincial convener of public health committees and the subsequent election of officers for the section, no chairman of this committee has been appointed. However, at the executive meeting held in Montreal on October 4th, the president of the association was appointed convener.

We have to report that the two national presidents, in May, interviewed Dr. Robertson, president of the Dominion Red Cross, and Mrs. Plumptre, convener of the Committee on Nursing of the Dominion Red Cross, to discuss possible plans for national enrollment of nurses for emergency service. Both Mrs. Plumptre and Dr. Robertson were of the opinion that the enrollment would have to be done provincially, and it was decided that the Red Cross Society would send a letter to the provincial divisions of the Red Cross, suggesting that the divisions should communicate with the graduate nurses' associations in their respective provinces, with the idea of adopting some plan of enrollment.

Saskatchewan reports a plan of enrollment which has met with favour with the Saskatchewan division of the Red Cross and is now in operation.

British Columbia reports that negotiations are under way for enrollment of graduate nurses with the British Columbia division of the Red Cross.

RE AGENDA FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

Members of the affiliated organizations were circularized as to matters to be discussed at the annual meeting. Several responded, and resolutions forwarded will be submitted in full.

RE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The association is reminded that at the last annual convention the following resolution was passed: "That we establish a bureau of information this year and the question be referred back to the affiliated organizations, and action be taken as quickly as possible."

Since this would involve an expenditure of money, and as there was but some $200.00 in the treasury, the matter of necessity stands as last year.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

RE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Secretary was instructed to write the Division of Child Welfare, Federal Department of Health, that the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses would like to emphasize the need of Canadian posters, movies, phamphlets and literature in connection with child welfare.

RE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

This dealt with the application for affiliation of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses with the Social Service Council of Canada and the subsequent procuring of same.

RE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

This dealt with: (a) Shortage of applicants; (b) information concerning executive of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses and requirements necessary for membership.

This association was represented at the Child Welfare Council on the Red Cross Advisory and Consultative Committee by the President, and at the Social Service Council annual meeting in London by the President and local representatives. A full report of the latter will be made by Mrs. Josephs at this meeting. At the Advisory and Consul-

tative Committee of the Dominion Red Cross, our president submitted the following resolution, which was unanimosuly adopted:

Whereas there is great dearth of both trained and untrained nurses for the care of the sick and for public health work in the Dominion of Canada,

And Whereas there is an increasingly grave shortage of applicants to nurse training schools all over the continent,

And Whereas it may, in the very near future, become necessary for many of our hospitals to close their doors to patients because of lack of nursing staff,

Be It Resolved: That this advisory committee do recommend to the Canadian Red Cross Society that some campaign be launched in an endeavour to bring before our young women this crying need of Canada and to recruit students for nurse training schools.

Preliminary to launching this campaign the Dominion Red Cross issued a questionnaire for the purpose of ascertaining the possible causes for the alleged shortage of applicants to our training schools.

The result of this questionnaire has already been made at previous meetings of the Canadian Association of Nurse Education.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Under this heading may be grouped the enquiries which came from Great Britain and the United States regarding registration laws and nursing conditions in Canada.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the executive of this organization, as well as those of the affiliated organizations, for their patient forbearance with me during the past year.

Mistakes have been made through stress of time and lack of knowledge of the work—not through neglect.

(Signed) FRANCES MACMILLAN, Secretary.

Report of Public Health Nurses' Section.

Thursday, June 2nd, was the day set aside by the C.N.A.T.N. for the meetings of the Public Health Section.

Meetings were held in the morning and evening and were presided over by Miss Elizabeth Breeze, chairman of the section.

The organization of the section was discussed at great length, and several changes in the by-laws were the outcome of the discussion. The by-law requiring the payment of $1.00 (One Dollar) membership fee was deleted, and other changes made providing for better organization in connection with the provincial associations.

Most interesting reports were received from all provinces and were particularly encouraging, and showed the progress made in the education of the general public in the prevention of disease, child and infant welfare and general health problems. It was particularly interesting to note the growth of the public health service. Each province reporting an extension in almost every branch of public health nursing. We hope that it will be possible to publish these reports in the magazine.

The training of nurses for public health nursing was also discussed, and many interesting and helpful suggestions made. The work being done along this line in the various provinces was reported.

A most interesting address was given by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare, Department of Health, Ottawa. Dr. MacMurchy spoke on "Child Welfare." She gave a brief history of the department which she represented and an outline of the work which they hoped to do, and made a stirring patriotic appeal to all to work, saying that this was the duty of every citizen, not only to themselves but to Canada. She gave an illuminating illustration of the work to be done in Canada in the infant welfare branch, giving statistics showing the very high death rate and the necessity and the various ways in which this could be reduced. Dr. MacMurchy concluded her address by paying a tribute to the ancient capital, to the nursing sisters of the Canadian Army, to the nurses who did their bit at home, to the soldiers and to all Canadian women.

Miss Enid Forsythe, Executive Secretary, Section of Child Hygiene C.P.N.A., spoke on the importance of milk as a food for children, and dealt with qualities of milk and demonstrated how necessary it was for a growing child. She described the Milk Campaign week held recently in Toronto, as a result of which the sale of milk increased 32,000 quarts daily, which showed the parents were awakened to the necessity of providing milk food for the children.

Interesting addresses were also given by Miss Jean Urquhart, Department of School Hygiene, Regina, Sask., on "Specialized Public Health Nursing;" by Miss Eunice Dyke, Director of Public Health Nurses, Toronto, on "Generalized Public Health Nursing;" by Miss Beryl Knox, Director of Public Health Nurses for the Province of Ontario, on the work of the nurses in that department, emphasizing specially their pre-matal and infant welfare work.

The meeting of the section concluded with the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Chairman of the Section, Miss F. Emory, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Hannington, Ottawa, Ont.; Secretary, Miss Muriel McKay, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE.

The following notice, sent in by the President asking for publicity for it, is hereby inserted. It is sent out by the Civil Service of Canada, and we feel sure that positions such as this might be most attractive to

nurses who should be eligible for this or any other similar positions which may be advertised from time to time.

SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN'S DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

2537. A Supervisor of Women's Division, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at an initial salary of $2,700 per annum, to be increased upon recommendation for efficient service at the rate of $120 per annum, until a maximum of $3,300 has been reached. No cost of living bonus will be paid for this class as the salary has been computed on prevailing rates.

Duties.—To be responsible, under direction of the Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, for the supervision of the female Immigration; to advise on matters of policy and to assist in the framing of regulations; to supervise the staff engaged in the work of inspecting and caring for female immigrants; to appear before Women's Organizations both in Canada and foreign countries; to explain the operation of the established immigration policy; elucidate regulations and bespeak co-operation; to prepare articles for the public press; to handle correspondence; and to perform other related work as required.

Qualifications.—Education equivalent to high school graduation; at least six years' executive experience in Women's Organizations of a public character; practical experience in dealing with immigrants; a thorough knowledge of Immigration laws and their application; tact and good judgment; proven administrative and organizing ability of a high degree. While a definite age limit has not been fixed for this competition, age may be a determining factor when making a selection.

Examination.—Subjects and Weights as follows:—Education and Experience, 5; Oral Examination and Interview, 5. Only those who qualify in Education and Experience will be admitted to the Oral Examination.

This position was advertised November 8, 1920, and is now being re-advertised.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from the applications for these positions.

According to law, preference is given to persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, or any of the Allies of His Majesty, during the late war. The age limit does not apply to persons who have seen active service overseas, but these candidates must furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificates, or in the case of commissioned officers, a certified statement of their military services.

Application forms properly filled in must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than June 16. Application forms may be obtained from the office of the Employment Service of Canada, or from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

By Order of the Commission.

W. FORAN, Secretary.

Ottawa, May 23, 1921.

CARE OF LIQUID NOURISHMENT DURING NIGHT.—In many homes and rooming-houses there is no convenient place to keep liquid nourishment during the night. A nurse, especially with a delirious patient, is not able to leave the room even for a few minutes. I have found that by driving several tacks in the outside window-sill, so as to inclose the covered tumbler or pitcher containing the liquid, it will be kept in a cool place, and the window may still be shut without any discomfort.

Editorial

The wish to have the report of the convention, with reports from the various committees, appear in one and the earliest possible issue of the magazine, was expressed by many of the delegates to the Quebec convention. This makes us a very large issue, and so all else but this matter is left out of the July special number. After many weeks of waiting for the printers' strike to be settled, we have been able to get this number out, the first since April. Letters have been sent to all subscribers, stating the reason for the non-appearance of the magazine, and the editor asks for the consideration of the nurses till things are normal again.

The convention in Quebec was well attended, representatives from all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, being represented. Newfoundland had its visitor present in the person of Miss Southcott, who is always interested in progressive work in the profession. There was a marked increase in full and free discussion of various viewpoints, which shows that nursing matters are being better understood, and the need of delegates being well informed as to the wishes of their various associations is felt to be more required if the voice of the association is to be used as it should. We seem to be outgrowing the feeling that a different point of view and decided opposition of points discussed mean a personal opposition or animus. There is usually more than one point of view or angle of matter under discussion, and the part of wisdom is to present both that an intelligent vote can be obtained. The C.N.A.T.N. may confidently feel that the week of work in Quebec will mean much to each individual nurse.

As usual, the entertainment given us was most delightful and enjoyed to the fullest extent. Quebec, noted for its hospitality, gave of its best. The delightful entertainment given us by the Rotarians started us off on Monday evening, and from that time till Saturday came, all free time was planned for our pleasure. The trips to the Quebec bridge, and to Kent House for luncheon, with the afternoon at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, gave us the picture of the beautiful surroundings of the old city. Spencerwood, the beautiful residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, were seen by us when His Honor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, invited us to the reception given in honour of the King's birthday.

The full programme of entertainment is inserted, as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

Monday, May 30th.—Members of Executive entertained at Luncheon by Mrs. J. T. Ross, at her home "The Highlands."

4.30 P.M.—Guests of the Alumnae Association Jeffrey Hale's Hospital for tea in Chateau Frontenac parlors.

9.00 P.M.—Informal reception by Rotary Club, at Chateau Frontenac.

Tuesday, May 31st.—Luncheon given by the Quebec Provincial Association at Chateau Frontenac.

Wednesday, June 1st, 4.00 p.m.—Drive and visit to Quebec Bridge, guests of Mrs. J. R. Ross, at the Highlands for tea.

Thursday, June 2nd, 1.15 p.m.—Entertained to Luncheon at the Kent House, Montmorency Falls, by the Directors of the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital and trip to St. Anne de Beaupre.

Friday, June 3rd.—Garden Party at Spencerwood, by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Saturday, 4.30 p.m.—Guests of Lady Price for Luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac.

Superintendents of training schools may not know that 150 specially selected slides of Dr. Maude Abbott's History of Nursing may be obtained from her at the small price of $75.00. Additional ones may be had at forty cents each. The editor had the privilege of seeing these in Montreal, and feels sure that when this opportunity is known to the schools many will take advantage of it. Address Dr. Abbott, care of the Medical Library, McGill University, Montreal.

Correspondence Re Letter to the Editor, March Issue

Read at Quebec Convention, June, 1921

Toronto Free Hospital,
Weston, Ont., April 5th, 1921.

Miss Ethel Johns, R.N.,
Director of Nursing,
Vancouver General Hospital,
Vancouver, B.C.

My Dear Miss Johns,—

The enclosed copy of a letter, in reply to one from Miss Winslow, to me, will explain why I am writing to you in reference to a letter over "Private Nurse," which appeared in the March issue. I very much regret the appearance of this letter, which is apparently open to varying interpretations. If, as I said in my letter to Miss Winslow, I am dense and you consider the letter in the light of a personal attack, it is my desire that the best possible means should be taken to right the wrong that has been committed, as far as possible, and to prevent such a recurrence.

I realize that one's friends are often more worried over these things

than is oneself, and for this reason I would be glad if you would let me know your interpretation of the letter and whether or not you would permit us to take the matter up. While I assure you of every support, I do not wish to act the part of the "Officious Friend."

With very kind regards,

Faithfully,
E. MacP. DICKSON,
President.

The Vancouver General Hospital Training School for Nurses,
Personal. May 3rd, 1921.

Miss E. MacP. Dickson,
President Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses,
Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ont.

My Dear Miss Dickson,—

The attached letter is self explanatory. I should like it to be read at the convention in Quebec and subsequently to be published in the Canadian Nurse Magazine at as early a date as possible. At first I had intended to take no notice whatever of this incident, but such pressure has been brought to bear upon me that I have thought it better to explain my stand in the matter.

Thanking you for your letter, and with kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,
E. JOHNS.

The Vancouver General Hospital Training School for Nurses,
May 3rd, 1921.

Miss E. MacP. Dickson,
President Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses,
Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ont.

My Dear Miss Dickson,—

I have been in the east attending the convention of the American League of Nursing Education in Kansas City, and, by a series of accidents, your letter of April 5th failed to reach me en route and has only come to my desk this morning, after being forwarded to a succession of addresses. I am very sorry indeed that this delay has occurred, but I am sure you will understand that it was unavoidable in the circumstances.

The letter from "A Private Duty Nurse," which appeared in the March issue of the Canadian Nurse, was most certainly construed by me as a personal attack. It could not be regarded as anything else since it discussed none of the points of my article, answered none of the questions raised therein, and made no intelligible criticism of it whatever.

To take any notice of a letter couched in such language was, of course, quite impossible. I therefore made no reply and have taken no

action whatever concerning it.

With regard to the propriety and wisdom of an editorial policy which permits publication of letters of this type in the National Nursing Journal, I have nothing whatever to say. I am content to leave this matter where it belongs, in the hands of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

May I, through you, offer my most cordial and heartfelt thanks to the various organizations and individuals, especially private duty nurses, who have protested against the publication of this unprovoked attack. It has touched me very deeply that such protest has been made, and I only wish I were more worthy of the kindly and whole-hearted defence of my fellow nurses.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

E. INCLEDON JOHNS.

REPORT ON NURSING PROGRESS

I think we all agree that last year's report presented by Miss Stanley was so thoroughly covered that there is little to offer in the form of anything new as applied to the most advantageous means of Publicity. However, the suggestions set forth have all more or less been taken advantage of, and although the results of this publicity are not specially mentioned, one would assume that some benefit had been derived from the various means suggested, as there is no special mention made of the great scarcity of applicants to the training schools throughout the country, which was emphasized in previous reports. One school in Western Ontario says very definitely that there is no dearth of applicants, and I think this is equally true of other schools throughout the province, although not reported.

The principals of some of the high schools show particular interest, and also some of the daily and weekly newspapers who have been approached have given generous space and wide publicity in the interests of the nursing profession.

Many of you will have read in one of our daily papers where a city in one of our western provinces is setting the pace and arranging an "education day." One of the outstanding men of the continent is to be the speaker, and events of the first order are to characterize the day.

The whole aim is to advertise education, and to those of us who are interested in the development of education, particularly that of nursing, will look forward to the results of this definite piece of publicity. Some person has said that Canadians are too reticent and modest in pro-

claiming the wonderful resources and advantages of their country. This, I think, is equally true of the nursing profession. The time has come when we can no longer afford to hide our light under a bushel. More publicity should be given to the demands made by the community upon our various nursing organizations and the handicaps encountered in trying to meet these obligations.

There does not seem to be any doubt in my mind that, if the whole system and the importance of graduating efficient women from our schools were given generous publicity and the benefits derived by the community clearly set forth, we would find a more generous contribution of educated women to our schools of nursing with a desire to prepare themselves for the many fields of public usefulness requiring them.

The following Provinces have reported on Publicity:—British Columbia, Miss E. Johns, R.N., Convener; Manitoba, Miss M. E. Martin, Convener; Alberta, Miss V. Winslow, R.N., Convener; Saskatchewan, Miss M. F. Gray, R.N., Convener; Ontario, Miss E. M. Cook, Convener.

SASKATCHEWAN.

While, during the past year, no organized publicity work has been undertaken by the Provincial Nursing Association, no opportunity has been lost which offered itself to keep the nursing profession favorably before the public.

There have been two conventions of the Provincial Registered Nurses' Association held during the year in different parts of the province; due notice of these meetings has been through the press in all of the larger towns of the Province. Representatives of the press have been invited, and have been present at both conventions, and the meetings have been well reported.

The Provincial Association is affiliated with the Provincial Council of Women, and a number of the local associations are affiliated with the local councils. Through the conveners of the public health committees, in both the provincial and local councils, as well as reporting fully on progress in public health measures, the nursing situation has been fully explained to the members of the council—laying stress on the urgent need for more well-educated young women, and showing the many opportunities for service and for advancement open to young women with a nurse's training.

Through the collegiate institutes, publicity is still given to the offer made by the Red Cross Society of $100 scholarships, one offered to a student from each of the collegiate institutes of the province, who shall have matriculation standing, and who shall take the course of training for a nurse in one of the recognized schools of the province.

Through the members of the staff of the Division of School Hygiene, who visit the public schools and collegiates in all parts of the province where permanent nurses are not employed upon the staff, and through

the regularly employed school nurses, nurses and nursing are kept before the mind of the students.

In the public schools, at least of Regina, through the educational committee of the Boys' Federated Council, arrangements were made with the School Board whereby a series of vocational talks were given to both the boys and the girls of the senior grades. Nurses were invited to assist in these vocational talks, and they have been privileged to speak to the girls in a number of the schools on "Nursing as a profession."

While there has not been formed in Saskatchewan a Chapter of the C.A.N.E., at the convention of the Provincial Association last fall, a nursing education committee was formed, and through this committee it is expected that this year organized publicity work will be undertaken.

MANITOBA,

The publicity committee of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses regrets to report that the following few items cover the activities of the committee for the year:—

A letter drawing attention to the need of student nurses, and giving an outline of a course in nursing, has been sent to the principals of the high schools in the province.

Each student, when going on holidays, has been asked to endeavor to recriut at least one probationer.

Pamphlets on nursing education, calling attention to nursing work and stating the opportunities open in the field of nursing, etc., and articles written by our foremost educators on nursing education and training school problems, have been sent to various associations engaged in public welfare and to sundry women's organizations, educational groups, and boards of trustees of hospitals.

The attention of the public through the press has been called to "The National Hospital Day," the 12th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of Florence Nightingale, with invitations to visit these hospitals and nurses' residences, with the view to becoming better acquainted with conditions in such institutions.

ALBERTA.

No definite propaganda has been undertaken in our province, as this year there has been no shortage of applicants, at least not among the larger training schools. In Medicine Hat I have been rather closely associated with several groups of the Canadian Girls in Training, during the past winter, and arranged some four or five evenings for each group, when I either gave talks on nursing or demonstrated various things of practical value in home nursing—in all about twenty or twenty-five classes.

The Canadian Girls in Training are organized all over Canada, and

to me it would seem that we have a unique opportunity for securing valuable material. We can not only direct their thoughts towards nursing, but can as well impress on them the serious nature of our work and the importance of sound preparation for it.

The girls who have identified themselves with the Canadian Girls in Training groups are exactly the type we need, drawn as they are from the more earnest and thoughtful class of young women. Many of them are high school girls, and if nursing as a vocation is properly put before them, many will be attracted and continue their studies with that object in view.

The organization of these girls has already been effected, so that all that remains for the nursing profession is some slight organization on their part to make an opportunity of getting in touch with the various groups, and, judging from my own experience, they will greatly welcome any such attempt. The provincial secretary and organizer for Alberta has undertaken to interest nurses in the various centres and ask them to give talks and demonstrations not only for the value which the Canadian Girls in Training may derive from the helpful suggestions on health, etc., but as well to place nursing as a vocation before them.

QUEBEC.

In presenting this report this year, we feel justly proud to be able to tell you that the course at McGill University for graduate nurses is an accomplished fact, and a most successful first year has just been concluded. Miss F. M. Shaw, a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, Department of Nursing and Health, was appointed directress, and has proved the wisdom of the appointment in the excellent course she has organized. Two courses were given, one for teachers and supervisors in schools of nursing and the other in public health nursing. The first is designed as a preparation for posts as instructors, supervisors or assistants in schools of nursing. Some lectures are especially given for the students of the schools of graduate nurses, others are taken with students in the department of physical education and social service. Visits are made to the various hospitals in the city. The second course is one of public health nursing, and is intended to prepare nurses to organize and supervise general public health nursing or to carry on one of the special types of such work. In addition to the regular students, nurses engaged in institutional and industrial work, social service, etc., have taken one or more courses as partial students; a fact which is distinctly an educational advance. Scholarships were given from the registered nurses association of the Province of Quebec, also one from the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital and others outside the province. It is due to the generosity of the Provincial Red Cross that these courses were established at McGill University.

Since the last annual meeting, the memberships of the Registered Nurses' Association for the Province of Quebec has increased from five

hundred to over one thousand members. All nurses working in the province seem keenly interested, and, to further stimulate this interest, a meeting was held in Sherbrooke in March, and it is hoped the next meeting will be held in Quebec.

This association has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mary Samuel to make a survey and report on the training schools of the province, which has been found necessary owing to the fact that a number of small hospitals which we did not know existed have been applying for registration for their nurses.

In connection with nursing progress, it may be of interest to note that a section of public health nursing in the province has been organized under the convenership of Miss Sarah Fraser, which no doubt will be of great assistance to those engaged in this line of work.

ONTARIO.

In some parts of the province letters have been sent to clergymen asking them to use their influence in urging young women of the desirable class to consider this opportunity for service and to speak of the advantages of nursing as a woman's profession.

Women's institutes have also been addressed, although it has been considered by some as inadvisable—the cause defeating itself by having a semblance of recruiting.

Addresses have been given to high school girls.

One superintendent of a training school is writing for a lay magazine which has a large circulation. The subject is "Nursing," and is to be illustrated every month with hospital pictures.

The film entitled a "Pupil Nurse's Day Work," which was brought to the attention of this meeting last year, was used at the Ontario convention of women's institutes. The Toronto chapter offered to loan this film to the women's institutes for their classes in home nursing, which are held in various districts throughout the province.

Some schools have taken the opportunity to present the advantages of nursing as a profession at their graduating exercises; this being a most auspicious occasion and an event that would make a strong appeal and favorable impression.

Many of the training schools throughout the Province of Ontario report better teaching facilities, more paid assistants in the training schools, a keener interest displayed by the various medical staffs, and an effort to shorten the hours of duty for the pupil nurse.

The first class of fifty nurses who have taken the public health course at the University of Toronto graduated on the 20th of May. These nurses will be the means of disseminating useful knowledge of health, disease, and prevention of disease, through the medium of the social service, visit-

ing nurse, and public health nursing movements, in the welfare departments of large industrial and commercial enterprises, in sanitation, and the warfare against tuberculosis, and in the most efficient methods of dealing with infant mortality. We are indebted to the Ontario division of the Dominion Red Cross for their assistance in making this new department of public health nursing in the University of Toronto possible, but we feel that any assistance given towards the course will be amply repaid by the efforts of this group of nurses in disseminating and making effective the knowledge which they have received, in their dealing with the various social problems and the prevention and treatment of disease.

Very definite need for health teaching in the rural community has been revealed by means of a medical inspection survey of some of the rural schools. In January of this year a chief medical officer was appointed for the province and the position of director of school nursing division created. The staff for this survey has been augmented and now numbers seven physicians, seven nurses, and the school demonstration staff numbers five. The plan as outlined is: (1) To make a survey of all the rural schools in the province; (2) to demonstrate school health supervision where the reports of surveys have not stirred up sufficient interest in a community to have a school nurse appointed. To assist in bringing this about, the department is paying an annual grant per class-room to committees combining to form a unit. The numerous requests for a survey, and also for a demonstration nurse, that are coming to the department from all parts of the province are sufficient evidence of the value of the course in the rural schools.

To standardize school health work and prepare nurses for this work, the department of education has instituted a course for school nurses. The initial class in 1919 numbered 30. Last year the attendance was 64. Judging from enquiries this year, the possible attendance warrants it being continued.

Health supervision of schools has been too narrowly conserved, but we have come to realize that almost everything which contributes to the conservation of the child belongs to this scope. Hot lunches, efficient physical training, healthful school environment and formation of auxiliary classes are now a very definite part of the health programme.

Health education in rural schools has a vital relation to the safety and welfare of the nation as a whole. Therefore it cannot receive too much attention and support at the present epoch in the history of the country.

The first class of fifty nurses who have taken the public health course in the University of Toronto graduated on May 20th. The nurses who have taken this course will be fully qualified to take child welfare, school hygiene, community nursing, and hospital extension. The demand for nurses who have taken the public health course is very evident, as many of the graduates have had positions in view before the completion of the university term.

The Western University of London, Ont., established a department of public health nursing in October, 1920. Dr. W. H. Hill as director. The course extends over an academic period of eight months. Ten students enrolled, four of them for the full course and six for part time; the six nurses taking part are engaged in public health nursing in London, and, by extending the course over a period of two years or more, it allows them an opportunity of obtaining a diploma without giving up their work. Lectures and laboratory work are given by the professors and instructors from the Western University and Institute of Public Health. The field work given under the supervision of schools, tuberculosis, industrial child welfare, communicable diseases, pre natal, Victorian Order and social service supervisors. The local Red Cross chapter is financing a supervisor for this course.

At the annual convention of the provincial association held last April, one of the outstanding movements of the various alumnae associations throughout the province was the efforts put forth, the ways and means to raise sufficient money for the awarding of scholarships for this new department of public health nursing in the Western University and also in the University of Toronto. Also scholarships for the course in the public health and teaching in McGill University.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The report to this committee on nursing progress from British Columbia shows definite gain in standardization of training schools and the curricula connected with them through the efforts of the Graduate Nurses' Association of British Columbia, and the survey of training schools financed by them. The second round of these schools by the registrar shows that there is a decided improvement in all conditions; educational, housing, better working conditions and hours, and a better understanding by the hospital boards that there is an educational obligation to be met by them for the nurses in the hospital. Practically all the hospitals which cannot give a proper training according to our standards are affiliated with either the Vancouver General Hospital or the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria.

The first registration examination under the Registered Nurses' Act takes place May 25th and 26th, with forty students taking them. Talks to high school girls throughout the province have been given by the registrar when asked to do so in the towns where she was surveying the schools. The school boards have always been pleased to hold a special meeting to talk over matters with the registrar and a keen interest taken.

A committee was formed to see what arrangements can be made to supply the rural districts with a travelling teacher for scattered training schools, and several applicants have presented themselves in case the difficulties can be arranged for and overcome this autumn. This

will be one of the most helpful ways of benefiting the training schools, and the enthusiasm that the suggestion met with at the annual meeting in Victoria showed the need.

A scholarship of $1,000.00, to be given to a registered nurse of British Columbia allowing her to take any course of post-graduate work given in any Canadian university, is also a feature of the year's activity in nursing progress.

A list of accredited training schools, those on a year's probation and those which do not come up to the standard, will be prepared and will be at the disposal of those interested in nursing and conditions in training schools.

The shortage of pupils is not as evident as was shown on the last survey, and, with better hours for working, better housing conditions and a definite educational equipment and obligation, will do much towards making the life of a nurse a more appealing one to the average young woman.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Having been asked to report on the progress of nursing during the past year in the Province of Saskatchewan, I should say that I am enclosing a copy of the suggested minimum standard curriculum for training schools, recently compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose, and which is being presented to the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan for their approval. This speaks for itself and shows what the aims of the province are along the lines of the education of nurses.

I feel myself that the ideals of nursing are not being upheld as they should be, but that is unfortunately true of many other professions as well.

Hospital boards and superintendents are having it impressed upon them more strongly that if they desire the proper type of applicant for training, they must arrange for shorter hours and more time for study and theory.

In some hospitals in the province courses in dietetics have been arranged, the pupil nurses going to the collegiate for lectures and practical demonstrations, and the smaller training schools are making efforts to affiliate with the larger ones and so give their students a more complete course.

We have many applicants for training, but many have not the necessary educational qualifications. By bringing the profession of nursing before collegiate pupils, we are hoping to interest them and so secure applicants who realize the importance of the work they are undertaking.

A wonderful work is being done through the joint efforts of the Red Cross Society and the public health nurses, over 170 cases of

children who have had defects which could be remedied by proper treatment having been sent to hospitals, and these defects treated, through their joint efforts, with pleasing results.

So many avenues of work are opening up to nurses that the profession should appeal even more strongly than in previous years to the higher type of womanhood, but at present the demand for nurses in the west far exceeds the supply.

The advantages of registration are being more fully realized by the nurses than at first, but there are many graduates still who do not feel the importance, as they find plenty of work to do without registering owing to the great demand for their services.

MANITOBA.

During the past year the superintendents of the five training schools for nurses in Winnipeg arranged to centralize the teaching of certain lecture courses for their students.

The University offered their lecture rooms, and the schools selected lecturers for twelve subjects; this afforded opportunity for a more uniform teaching for the various schools and relieved the busy doctors of the duplication of courses, the class work being carried on by the various schools. An application has been made to the university to make an extension course for next year, and we have reason to believe that this is being favorably considered, in which case a synopsis of the lectures given will be available to all training schools throughout the province as a help in the preparation of lectures, to the often already overburdened teaching staff, which too often consists of one nurse (superintendent of hospital) and a very few very busy doctors.

There are ten schools in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, and one in Ontario affiliated with the Winnipeg City Hospital for infectious diseases; of these thirteen schools two are affiliated with the Winnipeg General Hospital and two with the Children's Hospital. There is also one school in Saskatchewan affiliated with the Winnipeg General Hospital, making a total of fourteen schools which are affiliated with the Winnipeg schools.

Several of the schools in the province are using the "standard curriculum" as far as possible, and find it very useful.

There is no doubt that a travelling instructor would greatly solve the teaching problem, also a training school "consultant," who should of necessity be thoroughly experienced in training school work, to go from school to school helping to arrange the curricula affiliations, recruiting, standardization of teaching, equipment, etc., particularly for the weaker schools.

In centralizing the teaching, there is no doubt that more time is required for travelling to and from the Central School than for lectures in the hospital school, but it can be done in two and a-half hours or three

hours if no more time is allowed for off duty. If we are to consider our schools as educational, more time should be allowed for study, lectures and class, and a certain amount of time for recreation. We feel confident that if our schools are made more an educational course and less an apprenticeship, we will have less difficulty than now in attracting desirable students and securing better nursing service.

ALBERTA

We are again able to report substantial progress in nursing affairs for the Province of Alberta. The full co-operation of the department of Health and of the University authorities having been secured, it has been found possible to tighten the bonds which bind us to the latter. Through an oversight the wording of our previous amendment giving the University control over our examinations was not well defined, and the only construction to be placed on it was that the University was given power to prescribe examinations but no power to control the curriculum leading up to such examination, or the conditions under which the training of candidates could be carried on. At the recent session we secured some notable concessions.

According to the amendments of 1921, the university senate is given power to:

(a) Fix standards of training with regard to bed capacity classes, lectures and other factors making for efficiency.

(b) Refuse recognition to any hospital in which such standards are not consistently observed.

(c) Prescribe the subjects and scope of the qualifying examinations hereinbefore referred to and appoint examiners to conduct same.

It was wished to give them power to fix standards of educational attainment of any person entering upon a course of training leading to registration, but the legislature declined to give such power, and the standard was, I believe, placed at entrance to high school. This we, as a body, much regret, but we believe it is only a matter for education on the part of the public and its representatives. We believe that when the legislative body realizes that nurses trained in the Province of Alberta will be handicapped in securing registration in other provinces or states, that our nurses cannot meet these on equal footing, it will not be a difficult matter to prevail on them to adjust this.

We succeeded his year, also, in having removed another disability under which nurses trained in our own province labored. Through the large heartedness of our late minister of health, nurses from outside provinces or states who were able to produce evidence of having had a training of at least equal to that required in the Province of Alberta were permitted to register without examination. This we felt was a distinct disadvantage to our own nurses — a disadvantage which was

done away with at the last session when the right to register without examination was restricted to those registered in other provinces, states or countries where the standard of qualification required for registration is at least equivalent to that required in the Province of Alberta.

We have still some problems to face. The provision giving the University power to fix hospital standards will necessitate hospital nursing inspection in the very near future. That is something to be worked out. Also the point before mentioned, viz., the raising of educational attainment required for entrance to accredited training schools.

In the lines of public health work, new fields have been opened up, more district nurses and public health nurses have been sent out, and the Alberta branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has extended its work in unorganized districts where the government has not entered. This phase of the work is covered in the reports of the public health section. Three members of the Council of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses are members of the advisory committee on rural hospitals and nursing service, and the most kindly co-operation prevails. Nurses employed in this branch of nursing service must be registered, or must signify their intention of becoming so at their first opportunity.

Regarding the trained attendant—I believe in our sister province she is called nursing housekeeper—nothing definite has yet been done. Negotiations are under way among the different women's organizations —the Women's Institute, United Farm Women of Alberta—and the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses to approach the government requesting them to take the matter up at the next session. We believe that there is a tendency to accentuate the nursing end of the training, whereas what we really need in our scattered settlements is some one to relieve the overburdened mother of her greatest anxiety in case of illness. To our minds the training which would be of greatest value would be that which accentuates the housekeeping side of the duties, and to this end we are recommending a course at one of our agricultural schools for a foundation. Here home nursing and first aid measures form part of the course. Afterwards we would recommend a term of service in one of our municipal hospitals or in other hospitals which are too small to conduct training schools. Then, to complete the training, a month or more on district work and public health work to assist one of our public health nurses. We believe that trained attendants should be afterwards licensed and controlled by the government and kept under supervision. We also believe they should be a mobile force. Central control is advocated, so that they may be moved from one health centre to another as conditions throughout the province require.

Much has been done. Our first act of registration was passed in 1916. In its main features it has been completely altered. I do not think any of us who at that time assisted in the struggle to obtain recognition regrets the acceptance of the less than half a loaf we were able to obtain. It has been generously followed up with fuller and deeper

powers and wider recognition year by year. A very necessary work within a short time will be a re-organization of our constitution to make it more workable. That is only a minor detail.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Yarmouth, N.S.,

Dear Miss Potts:—

Certainly I owe you an apology for not having answered your letter of April 21st. But I know you will understand, when you know I have had a very bad infected thumb, and have had it operated upon two or three times. It has driven me most crazy, and is not better yet, but I can carry on a little better.

Miss Potts, I'm sorry to tell you I cannot take this work up. I have not heard anything about it except from you, and I do not understand it. I am the only V.O.N. here, and have more work than I can possibly do for the order and it takes quite some time to do my record work, and the making up of my reports at the end of the month. Besides all this, I am almost isolated from the nursing progress of Nova Scotia away down here. It seems to one it would be far better to appoint some one who lives in Halifax, where they are in touch with all the work. Of course, I take the nursing magazines, and am very much interested in the work, but, to be successful in my work here, I have to devote every minute I have to it.

I have a very large area to cover here, and have a great many sick calls to make. Then I do a lot of prenatal work as well as child welfare. On Saturday afternoons I have a mother craft class of the teen age girls for the associated charities. On Tuesday evening I have a public health class at he Y.W.C.A., on Friday evening I give first aid, and home nursing to the Canadian Girls in Training, and have public health talks for the Local Council of Women, and at several public meetings here in town, and at the present time I am having a clean up campaign on back yards, taking pictures before the yards are cleaned and after, offering prizes to the children who do the best work, taking the prize winners' pictures and giving them a writeup in the local papers. This seems to excite and stimulate everybody's interest and promises to be quite a success. Later on the band boys are giving a concert for the benefit of the V.O.N., and then we are going to have a promenade concert when the tourists arrive here to get money for a runabout, so I can take in the prenatal work in the country and outlying districts. This, at the present time, I think is the most important work of the district nurse, because, while giving a prenatal visit, one can do child welfare work, and give public health talks at the same time; by showing the mother an interest in her children, one can accomplish so much more.

This is only about my own immediate work and not what you

wanted at all, but I really do not know in detail about the nursing progress in Nova Scotia.

I am leaving the service in November, so really feel it is useless to try to take on anything else, because my work demands almost every minute.

Really, Miss Potts, I'm sorry, but I know anyone else whom they could appoint would be far better than I. I regret very much being unable to carry on, but I think you can readily see I am handicapped. Thank you so much for the trouble you have gone to. I feel ashamed not to be able to do something, but, when I'm leaving the service so soon, I want to keep up with my work as much as I can.

Very sincerely,

WENONAH DURANT.

In reviewing the progress made along nursing lines during the past year, one cannot help but be impressed with the spirit of optimism evidenced for the future and the possibilities for greater advancement in our great profession.

The federation and co-operation of our national nursing organizations with other national bodies, the connection with some of our leading universities in Canada, the personal interest and appreciation expressed by the leaders of these universities, are cause for great encouragement, and would appear as though there was a future before us that cannot be estimated.

In spite of this, Miss Nutting says we are delayed and hindered, and our progress is impeded because we have too few among us who combine with a sound educational foundation the administrative ability and experience which would be necessary in the development of a new method. From our training schools must arise the leaders of all forms of future nursing, and every one should be a woman of liberal education.

It should not be too much to hope that the time is not far distant when provision will be made for the endowment of training schools of nursing in Canada for the development of the education of our nurses. Here, again, let me quote Miss Nutting, who says:—"It should never be for one moment forgotten that hospital training schools are the only institutions in existence that attempt to carry out an educational scheme with virtually no financial resources, and that hospitals are continually the scenes of quiet heroism of high devotion to duty and of constant sacrifice to self"—but the attitude of hospitals to training schools is another matter.

Statistics show that there is not one endowed school in Canada or the United States, which is the only hope for the development of an educational programme to meet the present day demands.

It will be interesting to know the results obtained by the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, which is planning to raise one million dollars for their endowment fund. We will be interested to know of its success be-

cause of the influence it is bound to have upon other nursing centres, and I think our interest might also be called personal, owing to the fact that this progressive school has always been under the leadership of Canadian women.

I have not touched upon the importance of scholarships which will be spoken of in the reports of some of the provinces throughout the Dominion, which are interesting and show useful contribution to the development of nursing in Canada.

The following Provinces have reported:—British Columbia, Miss H. Randal, R.N., convener; Saskatchewan, Miss G. Campbell, R.N., convener; Manitoba, Miss Mary E. Martin, R.N., convener; Quebec, Miss S. E. Young, R.N., convener; Nova Scotia, Miss W. Durant, convener; Alberta, Miss E. McPhedran, convener; Ontario, Miss K. Matheson, convener.

(Signed) FLORENCE POTTS, Convener.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Members of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses:—

I beg to submit the following report of the membership committee for 1920-21:

During the year four associations applied for membership, namely:—Quebec Registered Nurses' Association; Jeffrey Hale's Hospital Alumnae Association, Quebec City; St. Luke's Hospital Alumnae Association, Ottawa, Ont; Niagara Falls General Hospital Alumnae Association, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The cerdentials of these associations were investigated and all recommended for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BREEZE, R.N.,

Convener Membership Committee, C.N.A.T.N.

REPORT OF DOMINION SOCIAL SERVICE CONVENTION HELD IN LONDON, ONT., JANUARY 25, 26, 27, 1921.

The Social Service Council of Canada held its annual meeting in London, in sessions which were open to the public. Those who availed themselves of the privilege of attending were well repaid. Some thirty Dominion-wide bodies, including the churches, discussed for three days several of the most important and vital questions of the day. The work

of the council is broadly of a twofold character—legislative and educational. In its legislative capacity the council seeks to secure the enactment of amendment of laws that wili check abuses, repress evils, and protect the weak. Its main purpose is to make it as easy as possible to do right, and as hard as possible to do wrong. From its varied composition it can safely be trusted to promote only wise and sane legislation. Much of the most advanced legislation of the day has been enacted under the inspiration of the Social Service Council of Canada. To its advocacy is due in large measure the formation of the department of health and the children's bureau at Ottawa, the enfranchisement of women, mother's allowances, abolition of patronage and kindred measures. Governments found it possible to pass these far-reaching measures because public opinion had been created and educated to the point of constitutional mandate and sanction. The meeting held in London is only a specimen of the educational work which has been systematically carried on throughout the Dominion. Experts who have given years to the study of these questions discussed Child Welfare, Marriage and Divorce, Illegitimacy, Delinquency, Housing and the Family Life, Social Hygiene, Industrial Life, Unemployment, Immigration, Political Purity and the Franchise, Criminology, Mother's Allowances, Race Track Gambling, the Status of the Indians, Public Amusements and Recreation, and Motion Picture Theatres. It was a liberal education to hear such authorities on their respective themes as Rev. Peter Bryce, Rev. Ernest Thomas, Dr. Shearer, General Sir S. Hughes, Miss L. Brooking, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Lieutenant Loft, Canon Vernon, Bryce M. Stewart and many others.

The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, now affiliated with the Dominion Social Service Council, was represented at the convention by Miss E. MacP. Dickson, President C.N.A.T.N.; Mrs. A. C. Joseph, 2nd. Vice-President, G.N.A.O.; Miss D. Hutchison, President V.H.A.A., London, Ont.; Miss A. Mallock, 1st Vice-President V.H.A.A., London, Ont.; Mrs. Walter Cummins, Treasurer V.H.A.A., London, Ont.

The following are the officers of the Dominion Social Service Council for the year 1921: — Honorary Presidents, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Primate of Canada; Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden; Chester D. Massey, Esq. Vice Presidents, R. W. Craig, K.C.; Lady Falconer; Mrs. S. R. Wright; Prof. E. M. Kierstead, L.L.D.; J. A. Maharg, M.P.; A. McA. Murphy; W. W. Wiggs; Rev. R. W. Ross, M.A. D.D. President, Very Rev. Dean L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L. General Secretary, Dr. John G. Shearer. Assistant Secretary, Charlotte E. Whitton, M.A. Recording Secretary, Dr. T. Albert Moore. Treasurer, Frank Sanderson, M.A., L.L.D.

Amongst the many appealing suggestions of the various speakers, there was one of special significance to graduate nurses, and to super-

intendents of training schools for nurses, which struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the nurses present at the meeting. It was the suggestion made by Mrs. Stevens, Toronto, "that Indian girls desirous to qualify as nurses, that they may be able to care for the sick among their own people, be admitted to training schools for nurses in Canada." Mrs. Stevens' report of the ravages made by sickness and disease (particularly tuberculosis) among the Indians was appalling, and the statement that the situation would be alleviated if proper skilled nursing was provided for them, but there is a lack of trained nurses, and the inefficiency of those eager to be of service and undertaking to do whatever possible, is pathetic. Conditions like this existing in our own land, and of which many of us have been deplorably ignorant! Now that we know of it—shal we permit it to continue? Let us, as nurses, at once realize that our duty is quite apparent. Heavy responsibilities will have to be shouldered, and possible obstacles to be surmounted, but our efforts will be crowned with success as we work diligently, conscious of being guided safely by the Hand of the Great Physician.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES M. JOSEPH, Delegate.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses,—

In appointing a committee to consider and report on the question of a suitable memorial for our Canadian nurses who lost their lives during the war, the convener thought it advisable to ask each provincial association to appoint a committee of five members, in this way establishing an active committee in each province with a national convener.

The following summary will give you the response of the different provinces:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA—The committee was not appointed in this province, as the secretary replied that the matter would be discussed at the next meeting of the executive committee.

ALBERTA—Miss Winslow reported that it was not possible to appoint a committee, as the executive did not meet any time in the near future. Miss Winslow kindly undertook the work herself and sent a questionnaire throughout the province to get an expression of opinion from the nurses.

SASKATCHEWAN—The committee was appointed as follows:—Miss Hilda MacDonald, Saskatoon, Convener; Miss Alice Wiggins, Regina;

Miss Ruth Hicks, Weyburn; Miss Cora Kier, Moose Jaw; Miss Elsie Nicholson, Prince Albert.

MANITOBA—Miss Martin, Convener; Miss S. P. Johnson, Brandon; Miss M. L. McNeil, Winnipeg; Miss Clara Hood, Winnipeg; Miss Charlotte Powell, Winnipeg.

ONTARIO—Mrs. W. J. Smithers, Toronto, Convener; Miss Templeton, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. Ballantyne, Ottawa; Mrs. Campean, Walkerville; Miss Abernethy, Kingston.

QUEBEC—Miss Barratt, Montreal, Convener; Miss Young, Montreal; Miss Brick, Montreal; Mrs. Wooton, Montreal, Miss Hersey, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK—The committee was not appointed in this province.

NOVA SCOTIA—The committee was not appointed in this province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—No communication was received from this province.

In submitting the report of this committee, it will be well for the members to remember that the committee has never had an opportunity of meeting, and this report is simply a summary of the reports from the different provinces.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent out. A copy of the questionnaire and the accompanying letter is attached to this report. The following summary will give some idea of the opinion expressed by the different provinces:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA—No definite expression of opinion received.

ALBERTA—Miss Winslow reported that she had been unable to get any definite decision from the nurses, as she had to do all the work by correspondence.

SASKATCHEWAN—Definite action was taken at the annual meeting of the Registered Nurses' Association of Saskatchewan and the following resolution submitted:—

> "The memorial committee of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses heartily approve of the Canadian Association of Trained Nurses undertaking to secure a fitting memorial for our Canadian nurses, and would suggest that the memorial should take the form of;
>
> "First: The awarding of an annual scholarship to a nurse from each Province through the Provincial Nurses' Association for post-graduate work in any Canadian University chosen by the nurse to whom the scolarship is awarded. The scholarship to be limited to graduates of Canadian schools. The amount to be $1,000, or sufficiently large to cover the expense of one year's academic work.
>
> "If feasible, a sufficient amount of money be collected to provide interest on the principal sufficient to carry on the scholarship indefinitely; otherwise the collection of funds to provide one each year for a certain number of years.

"It was stated that $20,000 invested at 4 per cent. would carry on an annual scholarship indefinitely.

"The Committee believe that Manitoba nurses would be able to collect the amount.

"In connection with the scholarship fund, a permanent monument in a form of a bust of a Canadian Army Nurse in Service Uniform would be considered a memorial which would appeal to many — though the committee is not in a position to state what the approximate cost of such a monument would be."

Second: The establishment or helping to establish a modern training school in a foreign country—preferably India.

"Resolved that this committee approve of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses' undertaking to secure a fitting memorial for our Canadian nurses who gave their lives in the Great War.

"We approve of the awarding of a scholarship or scholarships to graduate nurses of each province through the Provincial Nurses' Association, for post-graduate work in any Canadian university chosen by the nurse to whom the scholarship is awarded.

"We consider that the sum awarded should be adequate to cover the entire expense of the full academic year. We would not limit the scholarships to Canadian trained nurses.

"We would suggest that sufficient money be raised so that the interest on the principal would carry on the scholarships indefinitely. We would suggest, also, that each provincial association be asked to collect a definite amount in proportion to its membership."

MANITOBA—Definite action was taken by the memorial committee of Manitoba. The following suggestions are offered for consideration:

ONTARIO—The question was discussed at the annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses Association of Ontario and the following decision reached:—"The form of memorial for Canadian nurses who lost their lives in the war 1914-1918 chosen by the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario in convention at Hamilton on March 31st—April 1st, and was 'Educational.'"

QUEBEC—First suggestion, permanent monument erected at Ottawa; second suggestion, a rest home for nurses in the different provinces.

NEW BRUNSWICK—First suggestion, establishing nursing in some foreign country. The nurses of New Brunswick are already engaged in establishing a memorial in their own province.

NOVA SCOTIA—The nurses of Nova Scotia are also engaged in a campaign for a memorial for the Nova Scotia nurses. No definite suggestions were made, but the Graduate Nurses' Association of Nova Scotia expresses sympathy with the undertaking and will make an effort to contribute to the financial support of any plan decided upon.

To summarize a little further. The committee's report:—Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario in favor of some memorial to advance nurse education; Quebec in favor of a permanent monument at Ottawa; New Brunswick in favor of establishing nursing in some foreign country, while British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia offered no definite suggestions.

The following recommendations are made for the consideration of the members of the association:—

First. That a suitable memorial to our Canadian nurses who died during the war be undertaken by this association.

Second. That the form the memorial is to take be definitely decided by the members of the association at this meeting.

Third. That a financial objective be set for the nurses of each province.

Fourth. That the matter of collecting funds be definitely settled as to whether all contributions will come from the nurses themselves or whether the funds will be collected from all interested in the memorial, including possibly the federal and provincial governments.

Fifth. That the provincial committees be much larger than at present, and, in addition, that a strong national committee be appointed, the members of which will be centrally located to permit frequent meetings.

(Signed) JEAN I. GUNN, Convener.

Report Private Duty Nursing Section Committee.

Madame President and Ladies,—

During one of the sessions of the convention of this association held last year in Fort William, at which the private duty nurse was under discussion, it was stated that the private duty nurse is not articulate, nor of any assistance in solving the many problems which are awaiting solution at the hands of the nursing profession at the present time; and this statement, we regret to say, is only too true. The dictionary says "articulate" means "united to form speech," and, as the formation of united, useful and helpful speech is one of the objects we are seeking in unifying our group, it will, I trust, not be unfitting that a humble, private duty nurse of long experience, speaking for her sisters in the profession, on the necessity, desirability and utility of organization, should ask you to consider for a little while the reasons for the silence and ineffectiveness of the private duty nurse.

These reasons are very clear to the nurse herself, and should be easily comprehended by others. Long hours of labour of the most exacting and exhausting nature are disastrous to clearness and originality of thought, and the absolute lack of time for much-needed recreation, proper reading, religious exercises and social intercourse, which privileges the other branches of the profession enjoy to a far greater extent than does the private duty nurse, are not calculated to be productive of any very valuable or enlightening assistance from a body so handicapped.

Dr. Broderick, Director of Hospitals in California, says:—"The advantages of the shorter day have been no less clearly demonstrated than the deterioration due to long hours. Especially for the kind of work nurses perform, eight hours is quite long enough. They are required to be alert, kindly and cheerful, while very often witnessing distressing scenes, involving severe mental strain. Every hospital superintendent should do what he properly may to see that the income of his hospital and the scope of its work is such as to establish a working day in which fatigue is reduced to a minimum. He has no right to impose hardships upon one portion of the community while healing the ills of another. Indeed the efficient service of the hospital demands that he shall not."

If a shorter day be so admittedly necessary for the pupil nurse, how much more imperative must that necessity be for the special nurse who intends to make the care of the sick her life work. An eminent American physician, in addressing a graduating class recently on the subject of shorter hours for special nurses, said that he considered that the hospitals of the present day were in grave danger of becoming parasites upon their nurses; and the special nurse knows full well that he speaks with truth and understanding.

And herein lies, to a great extent at least, the answer to a question which was engaging the attention of this convention last year, namely, the shortage of nurses and the difficulty of securing the most desirable applicants for entrance to training schools. One need not seek far for the principal causes of these difficulties. The present day girl looks ahead, she sees that while a pupil nurse works nine or eight hours a day during her training, she, as a graduate, and entering upon her life work, will be compelled to work eleven, twelve or twenty-four hours a day, seven days in the week. Her work is uncertain, she must frequently be idle whether she can afford it or not, years of faithful labour win no recognition, and the skilled and experienced nurse, whose services are eagerly sought for by patient and physician alike, receives no more remuneration than the most inexperienced graduate. After eight or ten years, and very frequently a much shorter period, she finds herself unable to carry on the strenuous work, and is confronted at middle age with the necessity of seeking a less arduous field of labour. From 1894-98, 35 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in American hospitals were graduated, while from 1914-18 only 24.7 per cent. finished their course. This report shows clearly the defects of the present system of training nurses, resulting in the constantly lessened number of students. With so many other occupations offering easier conditions of work, it is not surprising that many who are deeply interested in nursing should decide against entering our profession.

Another reason, perhaps, for the failure of the private duty nurse to express herself hitherto, is the fact that the opinion of the five thousand private duty nurses of the Dominion has never been sought in any

matter of real moment to their profession, nothwithstanding the fact that we have many able women in our ranks, and that the private duty nurse (there were none other but a few years ago) made for our profession that high reputation which caused the services of the Canadian nurse to be so desirable to the patient, the physician and the community.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the advice and support of the largest group in the profession should be of value to the other groups, and it is just as evident that such advice and support will be useful or effective, only in so far as it is an expression of the voice of the entire group.

A stream loses itself in many channels, and the force it had in descending the mountain-side is dissipated in the plain and swamps on the way to the sea, while, on the other hand, the converging runlets from the hillside gather volume and power alike when they join in the mighty river and sweep all before them. But each individual drop has contributed to the mass effect. For this reason every association of persons, for mutual benefit or protection, should be properly formed by mutual consent, and then constituted and organized, and endowed with legislative sanction and powers. Only in this way can such association make its force and influence felt. Experience has abundantly shown that what is everybody's business is nobody's and will inevitably be neglected, unless indeed specifically submitted to the charge of a single individual, who will feel the responsibility unduly burdensome. Moreover, only a properly organized body has legal rights and privileges which can be enforced, and only such can act promptly in an emergency. It is most important, however, that the executive portion of such a body should report at stated intervals to the general body of members for their approval and direction. Only in this way will the general and individual responsibility of each member be felt and maintained.

After due discussion and decision, individual views and prejudices must be made subservient to the opinion of the majority, until such time as that opinion has been changed either by argument or experience, and this constitutes the loyalty of the individual to the association, without which the association will become ineffective. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

There are so many problems at the present time which concern not only the private duty nurse, but the entire nursing profession, whose solution will demand our most united and harmonious co-operation, and it is in order that the private duty group may find its proper place and usefulness among the other groups, that we are to-day seeking your support and approval in becoming an organized body. United we stand.

In conclusion, I would yet once again urge upon all private duty nurses the futility of unorganized effort, and remind them of the fable whereby Pompilius, long ago, impressed upon the Roman populace the folly of attempting individual action in a matter which concerned the

common weal, concluding his argument in these words:

"Concordia res parvae crescunt,
Discordia maximae civitates dilabuntur."

A year ago the Central Registry of Toronto, a body composed of 960 private duty nurses, sent a request to the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario, that they should, at their next meeting, consider the appointment of a standing committee representing the private duty nurses of the province. This request, the first to be made for the representation of the private duty nurse as a body, was most willingly granted us. Last year, at the meeting of the C.N.A.T.N., in Fort William, we asked for organization in our parent association, and a national convener of a committee to work out this method of organization was appointed.

I am very sorry that, because of illness, I was unable to take up my duties as convener of this committee until April. However, at the annual meeting of our provincial association, a provincial convener was appointed, with power to choose her own committee.

This committee, which consisted of Miss Dickson, our national president, several graduates from Toronto hospitals, and all the graduates from outside hospitals, recognized by the provincial association, who were doing private nursing in the city, drew up a form of proposed by-laws for our section in the national organization. These by-laws we made similar to those of the public health section, in order that there might be as much uniformity as possible in the various groups, and these were submitted to the various provinces for criticism and approval, and even in the short time available for action we have assurances of unanimous support from six of our provinces.

THE PRIVATE DUTY SECTION BY-LAWS.

NAME—The name of this section shall be "Private Duty Section" of the Canadian National Association of trained nurses.

OBJECTS—The objects of the section shall be:

(a) To unify the "private duty" group of the Dominion for the purpose of guarding and promoting the interests of the private duty nurse, individually and collectively, within and without the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

(b) To establish a mutual understanding between the "private duty" group and other branches of the profession.

(c) To promote a better nursing service for the sick.

MEMBERSHIP—Members of the Canadian National Association of

Trained Nurses may become members (of this section) upon the payment of $1.00 to the secretary-treasurer of the section.

OFFICERS—The officers of the section shall be a chairman and vice-chairman, elected at the annual meeting, and a secretary-treasurer chosen from the council by the chairman.

COUNCIL—The council shall consist of one member elected by each provincial executive, such member to be a nurse actively engaged in private duty work. It is recommended that this nurse should be the chairman of a private duty committee.

MEETINGS—The annual meetings of the section shall be at the same time and place as those of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

Respectfully submitted,

A. GASKELL, Convener

Report of the Committee appointed by the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, on the possible establishment of Student Christian Activities in the Training Schools for Nurses of Canada.

Madam President and Ladies:—

At the last annual meeting of the C.N.A.T.N., a committee was appointed to look into the matter of the possible establishment of student Christian activities in the training schools for nurses of Canada, and to bring in a report at the annual meeting now in session.

The committee begs to submit the following report:—

We feel that such a movement among our nurses should have two main objects.

1. To deepen the spiritual life of the nurses in our training schools.

2. To broaden the social interests of the nurses, where this is necessary.

We realize that many hospitals have activities which tend to the fulfilment of these aims. We were anxious to find out what is being done in our training schools, if there is a recognized desire for such a movement among our nurses, and to receive suggestions as to means of further development along this line. To this end we sent the following questionnaire to all superintendents of training schools in Canada.

1. Name of school.

2. Number of graduate nurses.

3. Number of nurses in training.

4. Do you feel that there is a need in your training school for informal voluntary activities which will aid in developing the spiritual life of the nurses?

5. Do you feel the need of informal social activities among your nurses?

6. How is this need being met in your training school?

7. What form do you think such activities might take?

8. Would you welcome assistance outside the hospital to meet this need?

9. What organiaztion in your community might be willing to help meet this need?

10. If the C.N.A.T.N. could arrange to help you with the organization of such activities, would your school co-operate?

Of the 121 questionnaires which were sent out, 41 were returned unanswered. We are sorry that the answers were so few in numbers; we had hoped to hear from any more of our superintendents. However, the answers we did receive were both illuminating and helpful in enabling us to get some idea of what the needs of our nurses really are.

Of the 41 superintendents heard from, 27 were out and out in favour of some further development, if possible, along the above-mentioned lines in their schools. One superintendent sent back word that her's was not a training school; 4 were not in favour of such a movement in training schools; 9 were fully in sympathy with the movement as a whole, but were not ready to say that there was a place for it in their own schools.

Of the 27 favourable answers received, 5 express a need for religious work alone; 5 for social activities only; 17 express a need for both social and religious work.

In reply to the question, "What organization in your community might be willing to help meet these needs?" we find suggestions such as, "The Y.W.C.A"; "The Graduate Nurses' Associations"; "Churches and church organizations"; "Hospital Aid Societies."

Various activities were suggested in reply to the questions, "What is being done in your training school to meet this need?" and, "What form do you think such activities might take?" Some of them were:—

1. Religious activties such as, "Sunday services in the hospital"; "Bible study groups"; "Time allowed to make attendance at church services possible."

2. Such activities such as, "Dances"; "Informal social evenings"; "Literary evenings"; "Educational facilities."

This is a very brief summary of the answers to our questionnarie.

The committee wishes to thank the superintendents of training schools for their co-operation in this matter.

One of the first questions to be considered in the further discussion of our problem is this:—Is there or is there not a definite need in the lives of our nurses, particularly our student nurses, which is not being met in the ordinary routine life of our training schools?

After many inquiries and due consideration of the replies to our questionnaire, the committee feels that it must answer "Yes."

It is not necessary to dwell upon certain facts that we all must surely recognize, that a nurse's life during the three years of her training is crowded full of practical duties and theoretical study; that little time or physical and mental energy are left for the pursuit of that spiritual and social development which ought to have a place in the life of every young girl; that at the end of her training many a nurse finds that she has formed habits of indifference to spiritual and educational influences, habits which are difficult to break in the busy life she leads.

It is not necessary to dwell on the increasing importance and responsibility given to the nursing profession; opportunities come to us as nurses which demand our maximum strength of body, mind and soul.

The curricula of our training schools are being revised constantly to give our nurses better practical and theoretical training for their work. Are we not justified in asking ourselves if the time has not come for a definite movement among our nurses which will help in the further development of those powers of mind and soul which are essential to the highest type of nursing work and of womanhood?

If we admit that this need exists, our next task is to find out how it can best be met.

As far as we can see, the particular need lies among the nurses who leave their homes with all the home associations and go to other centres for training. This is the nurse who, because of the newness of her life as a nurse in training, and her strenuous duties, has little time, energy, or inclination to go out to seek the particular mental or spiritual influence and stimulus that she is sure to need.

At the present time is she finding it in her own training school? In many cases we think not. What can we do about it? Would it be possible to establish informal voluntary activities in our training schools which will help our nurses in this respect? Do we need assistance in this matter from outside agencies, and if so who should they be?

Churches and church organizations have been suggested in many replies to our questionnaire. It is true that in some places they could and would render admirable service, but we have always to face in them the possible danger of sectarianism. The committee feels that any organized movement among our nurses should be strictly unsectarian.

Another agency suggested the Y.W.C.A., and just here your committee would like to make clear a particular point. As we all know, there has been for many years a student department of the Y.W.C.A. with the national and district secretaries under the guidance of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A.

Every higher institution of learning, except training schools for nurses, has had its own local organization whose aim was to meet the particular need of the individual girl in the student body, whether that need be physical, educational, social or spiritual.

A little over a year ago representatives of the Canadian student body met at the international student conference at Des Moines. As a result of the inspiration of that meeting the students of Canada expressed a desire to form an association to be known as the Student Christian Movement of Canada, by which special emphasis was to be placed on the development of the religious life of the students.

Some Canadian nurses were among the delegates at Des Moines, and it is largely because of the reports and enthusiasm that they brought back that the question of establishing like activities among our student nurses is receiving such general consideration.

At first it was thought that the Student Christian Movement of Canada might embrace the training schools for nurses of Canada, and that each training school so desiring it might form a local organization and be a part of the great National Student Movement Association. It was with this idea in mind that the present committee was named a committee on the possible establishment of student Christian activities in training schools.

We have considered this matter carefully; we have met with the national secretaries of the Student Christian Movement and the Y.W.C.A., and we have come to the conclusion that for the present at least the Y.W.C.A. would be the better agency to help with the establishment of such activities among our nurses, for the following reasons:

1. The Y.W.C.A. is a well-established organization and is accustomed to adapting itself to all types of women's work.

2. The Y.W.C.A. has local branches in many communities where hospitals exist, and therefore could be counted upon to give practical help in the way of leadership to work begun in many of our training schools.

3. The Y.W.C.A. combines a social and educational programme with its religious work; as we have already stated, many of our training schools have expressed a desire for all these activities.

The Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. has known for some time that the nurses are interested in this movement. They have given most definite help in the way of organization and leadership to some of our hospitals who have already begun a work of this kind; they have pro-

mised to interest their local branches in the training schools of that locality if help is desired; they have also expressed their willingness to assist in the organization of a national nurses' department of the Y.W.C.A.; this national organization would come about by the affiliation of any small Y.W.C.A. units that may be formed in our training schools.

At the last annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. the possibility of such a national nurses' movement was discussed, and their co-operation with any effort the nursing body cares to make was enthusiastically assured. The Dominion council even went so far as to discuss the future possibility of appointing a national nurse secretary of the Y.W.C.A., who would help in promoting such work throughout Canada.

The Y.W.C.A. suggests for the nurses practically the same kind of activities that our superintendents have suggested in their replies to our questionnaire, activities which have seemed to meet with real success in the training schools where they have been tried.

We realize, however, that the needs of no two hospitals can be met in exactly the same way, and that each will have to plan its own work in accordance with its own peculiar circumstances.

Very informal Sunday evening services, with a short helpful talk by a member of the school or an outside friend, may be in order for groups of nurses whose duties keep them from regular attendance at church services.

Weekly groups for intensive bible and mission study have been found of the greatest benefit to other students, and we believe that they have a definite place in the lives of student nurses. Leaders for such groups could surely be found in many localities.

Occasional meetings between nurses of different hospitals might be very helpful and quite possible if well planned.

Informal social evenings, literary evenings, classes for dress-making, singing, physical culture, and foreign languages might meet the needs of other nurses and have a really broadening influence. Undoubtedly many other ideas suggest themselves to your minds.

May your committee be allowed to make a few suggestions as to the methods of carrying on these various types of work:

1. We are sure you will all agree that they must be voluntary in nature; that is to say, they must exist because of a real desire for them on the part of the nurses. We feel sure that this is the keynote of success in this work.

2. They should be simple and informal in character; stiff, non-elastic activities will not appeal to nurses who are rightly tired at the end of a day's work.

3. As far as possible the student nurses should be responsible

for the organization and maintenance of these activties with the co-operation of helpers; the degree of acceptance of responsibility helps to determine the degree of desire for such activties on the part of the nurses.

4. The success of the undertaking should not be judged entirely by the numbers who participate. Work of this kind, particularly religious activities, will not attract every one. We feel that it is eminently worth while if only a few attend, if they have a real desire for the advantages the activity offers.

5. We have particularly emphasized the needs of the student nurses as they have appealed to us in making our survey. Let us add, however, that there is no reason why this work should not include activities for all nurses if so desired.

In closing may we make the following recommendations to the C.N.A.T.N.:

1. That such work, if it is to be national in character, be linked up with the Y.W.C.A. rather than the Student Christian Movement.

2. That, in order to help with the organization of such work in the training schools of Canada, the C.N.A.T.N. appoint a small committee to work in co-operation with the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. for the coming year.

3. That the C.N.A.T.N. discuss as to the advisability of co-operating with the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. in the appointment of a national Y.W.C.A. secretary for nurses, whose duty it would be to promote the organization of Y.W.C.A. work in training schools where the need for such work is felt; the appointment to take place at some future date when sufficient funds are in hand to make it possible.

Respectfully submitted,

MURIEL A. MARTIN,

Convener, Committee to Facilitate Establishment of Student Christian Activities in the Training School for Nurses in Canada.

May 26th, 1921.

DISPOSAL OF PLANTS IN SICK-ROOM.—Some patients' rooms are small and inconvenient, thereby causing flowers and plants to b ein the way; also, many flowers have an odor which causes a sick-room to seem stuffy, and they quickly fade in a warm atmosphere. When possible, it is a good plan to have an outside window-box made. Place plants and flowers in mason jars (not valuable vases to be upset by the wind) in the window in such a way that the patient may have the pleasure of seeing them and yet have no unpleasant effects.

Treasurer's Report from June, 1920, to June, 1921

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank, June, 1920	$1,297.25
Refund from Miss Gunn (Travelling expenses)	24.36
Refund from Vancouver Hotel (Convention expenses)	39.83
Canadian Nurse Fund	20.00
Fees	880.30
McGill Scholarship Fund	493.15
Bank Interest	28.85
Total	$2,783.74

EXPENDITURES

Travelling Expenses—	
Miss Randal	$ 192.25
Mrs. Plumptre	100.00
Mrs. McWilliams	44.00
Miss Johns	143.00
Miss Dickson	31.25
The Leader Publishing Co., Programmes	20.45
Daily Times, Fort William	9.00
Packing and express	15.00
Contribution to Canadian Nurse, Miss Alice Houston	15.00
Miss Gray	2.00
Miss Gunn, telegrams and postage	5.93
Canadian Nurse Fund, transferred to Miss Randal	545.00
Mr. Walters, stenographer, convention 1920	20.00
Miss Johns, postage, stationery, telegrams, cred. cards	78.34
Treasurer, postage and exchange	15.00
Secretary, postage, typing telegrams	63.00
Miss Edith Rutherford	14.55
Commercial Press Limited	35.20
Fee to National Council of Women	10.00
Total	$1,358.97
Balance in Bank	$1,424.77

Respectully submitted,

KATHARINE L. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM JUNE 1st, 1920, TO APRIL 30th, 1921.

CASH RECEIPTS

Subscriptions:—				
1920	June		$262.35	
	July		151.00	
	August		92.75	
	September		87.25	
	October		351.50	
	November		278.60	
	December		331.74	
1921	January		431.25	
	February		362.00	
	March		418.05	
	April		238.00	
				$3,004.49
Advertisements:—				
1920	June		$149.78	
	July		128.00	
	August		93.36	
	September		90.35	
	October		242.33	
	November		120.25	
	December		186.43	
1921	January		209.04	
	February		156.18	
	March		348.08	
	April		88.00	
				$1,811.80
Premiums on cheques				35.39
Profit on sale of books				25.54
Transferred from C.N.A.T.N. Treasurer				545.00
Gifts				25.00
				$5,447.22

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Publication:—				
1920	June		$233.31	
	July		247.45	
	August		252.50	
	September		255.00	
	October		265.95	
	November		240.72	
	December		203.76	
1921	January		272.34	
	February		328.44	
	March		308.04	
	April		297.33	
				$2,994.84
Salaries:—				
Miss Randal (1st June, 1920, to 30th April, 1921) 11 months at $100.00			$1,100.00	
Stenographer (1st May, 1920, to 31st March, 1921) 11 months at $75.00			825.00	1,925.00
Sundry Expenses:—				
(1st June, 1920, to 30th April, 1920) as per statement attached				336.15
				$5,255.99

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM JUNE 1st, 1920, TO APRIL 30th, 1921.

CASH SUMMARY

Balance on hand at commencement of period	$1,378.27	
Receipts	5,447.22	
Disbursements		5,255.99
Balance on hand as at 30th April, 1921, cash and bank		1,569.50
	$6,825.49	$6,825.49
Balance		$1,569.50

AMOUNTS OWING

Stenographer, salary, April	$ 75.00
Rent and Telephone, March and April	30.00
	$105.00

STATEMENT OF SUNDRY EXPENSES

Month	Office Exp. and Supplies	Posta	Exchange	Rent and Telephone	Total
1920					
June	$5.00	$10.00	$ .38	.....	$15.38
July	4.00	.....	1.00	.....	5.00
August	1.65	5.80	1.21	.....	8.66
September	20.75	2.00	.....	.....	22.75
October	6.01	.....	.15	.....	6.16
November	6.03	14.00	.85	.....	20.88
December	.85	10.00	2.26	.....	13.11
1921					
January	14.52	14.11	1.50	.....	30.13
February	5.19	13.00	2.30	157.12	177.61
March	5.00	16.65	6.36	.....	28.01
April	3.26	4.00	1.20	.....	8.46
Total	$72.26	$89.56	$17.21	$157.12	$336.15

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN RANDAL.

Prepared from and certified to be correct in accordance with the books.

WILSON & WILSON,
Chartered Accountants.

Vancouver, B.C., 12th May, 1921.

THE VANISHING RURAL DOCTOR.

In his address at one of the sessions of the convention of the American Medical Association, Dr. Hubert Work, Chairman of the War Committee of the A. M. A., called attention to the changed conditions which physicians face on their return from military service, and the need of a closer study of the whole problem of the development of centers for the cure of the sick in all sorts of communities. He called attention as follows to the present requirements for medical students, and the inevitable result of these rigid requirements.

"It is evident," he said, "that the relentless pressure of this association for higher college and professional standards, with their time and financial exactions on the one side and the decrease in disease through preventative medicine on the other, are grinding between them students and physicians of average opportunities.

"Medical requirements for practice demand at least seven years of schooling beyond the high school. In some universities two degrees and nine years' time are demanded for graduation. That included in the average medical school curriculum costs so much in time and money that only the rich can attain it. The cross roads communities will soon have no qualified physicians, and from necessity will revert to the opportunist and the midwife. Should undergraduate schools undertake to finish specialists in medicine—presumably the function of post graduate schools?

—The News Letter.

We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruit; but the same blunder is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure.—CHANNING.

GRADUATE NURSES and
DIETITIANS WANTED

Superintendents of Nurses, Assistant Superintendents, Surgical, General Duty, Head Ward, School, Industrial and Public Health Nurses, Dietitians, Wanted.

If interested in a Hospital position, anywhere in the United States, send for interesting free book, mail this coupon NOW—TODAY.

..... Cut Here .....

Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses

30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

MISCELLANEOUS

A raw egg dropped whole into a glass of wine is beneficial for convalescents.

RELIEF FOR BUNIONS.—Tincture of iodine, half drachm; essence sassafras, one ounce. Paint twice daily with a camel's hair brush.

I have found it difficult for some people, especially children, to swallow a dry powder. When this is the case I put the powder on a teaspoonful of water, and it usually goes down more readily.

Offered By

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINED NURSES.

A scholarship of $500.00 is offered by the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses to assist a nurse desirous of taking the one-year Nursing Course in McGill University, the winner of the scholarship having the choice of the two courses—the one for Training School Instructors, the other for Training School and Hospital Supervisors and Superintendents.

Applicants must fulfil all of the requirements as set forth by the University:—

(a) — Educational standing, High School Graduate.

(b) — Professional standing, Registered Nurse, if practising in a Province in which there is registration in force.

In addition to these requirements, the applicant shall be a member of one of the Nursing Organizations affiliated with the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

For full particulars in regard to the course, nurses should write to Miss M. Shaw, Department of Nursing, McGill University, Montreal.

As the scholarship is open to nurses desiring to enter the University this fall, applications should be in as early as possible — no application received later than September the first being considered. For further information, and for formal application forms, write to the Secretary of the Scholarship Committee,

MISS HELEN RANDAL, R.N.,
125 Vancouver Block,
Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED!

Graduate Nurses for general duty. Salary Ninety Dollars ($90.00) per month and maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, 2nd and Luzerne Sts., Philadelphia.

THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA

Offers Scholarships

The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada offers scholarships of $400.00 each to graduate nurses who wish to avail themselves of a post-graduate course in public health nursing at the Universities of Vancouver, B.C.; Toronto and London, Ontario; McGill, Montreal, Que., and Dalhousie, Halifax.

Nurses accepting scholarships will be expected to remain in the service of the Victorian Order for one year upon successful completion of the course at prevailing salaries.

Application for scholarships must be made at the earliest date to the Chief Superintendent, 104 Sparks Street, Room 4, Ottawa; Miss Ethel Brown, 1250 Broadway, W., Vancouver, B.C.; or to Miss E. Ada Luxon, 344 Gottingen Street, Halifax, N.S.

Prospectus for Universities courses may be had upon application to the Universities.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones.—SENECA.

The higher we rise, the more isolated we become; all elevations are cold.—DE BOUFFLERS.

There are few who need complain of the narrowness of their minds if they will only do their best with them.—HOBBES.

The art of pleasing consists in being pleased. To be amiable is to be satisfied with one's self and others.—HAZLITT.

No possessions are good, but by the good use we make of them, without which wealth, power, friends, and servants, do but help to make our lives more unhappy.—SIR. W. TEMPLE.

The love of popularity seems little else than the love of being beloved; and is only blamable when a person aims at the affections of a people by means in appearance honest, but in their end pernicious and destructive.—SHENSTONE.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL for Contagious Diseases, at Second and Luzerne Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., offers a Post Graduate Course of three months to graduates of registered schools for nurses.

Students have eight-hour duty, including a half day each week and a half day each Sunday. They receive $42.00 per month, Board, Room and Laundry. Seventy (70) hours of instruction are given in the theory and nursing technic in Communicable Diseases.

The next class will enter April 1, 1921. For information, apply to the Supervising Nurse, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRADUATE NURSES WANTED for General Duty. Salary $90.00 per month and full maintenance. Apply to Supervising Nurse, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated 1918)

AN EXAMINATION of Graduate Nurses from accredited Training Schools will be held in Hospitals in British Columbia having a Training School on Wednesday and Thursday, May 25th and 26th, 1921.

Names of candidates must be in the hands of the Registrar not later than April 25th, 1921.

Full instructions to candidates may be obtained from the Registrar, or at the Hospital in the town where she intends taking her examination.

HELEN RANDAL, R.N.,
Registrar.

HAMILTON GENERAL HOSPITAL
Hamilton, Ont.

HEAD NURSE, in charge of Operating-Room, wanted at the above Hospital Apply, with fullest particulars, to

MISS GRACE M. FAIRLEY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES

President, Miss Margaret Murdoch, G.P.H., St. John, N.B. Vice-Presidents: Mrs. G. H. Vaughen, St. John; Miss A. Branscombe, St. Stephens; Miss E. Sansom, Fredericton; Miss McMasters, Moncton; Miss E. Keyes, Newcastle. Treasurer, Miss E. J. Mitchell, G.P.H., St. John; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Dunlop, St. John; Registrar, Miss Annie Whyte, Doaktown.

Corresponding Secretaries—Miss M. J. Murdie, 35 Carlton Street, St. John; Miss M. Fraser, St. John; Mrs. O. A. Burnham, St. John.

Regular Meetings—Second Monday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, MONTREAL

Hon. President, Miss E. F. Trench, Superintendent of Nurses, Women's Hospital; President, Mrs. A. Chisholm, 26 Lorne Avenue; Vice-President, Miss H. A. I. Wyman, 305 MacKay Street; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss J. E. Smithers, Women's Hospital.

Conveners of Committees—Finance, Miss E. F. French; Social, Miss H. A. T. Wyman; Sick Visiting, Miss Seguin.

Representative to the "Canadian Nurse"—Miss H. A. T. Wyman.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Third Tuesday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, MONTREAL

Hon. President, Miss J. Giffen, Lady Supt., C. M. H.; President, Miss M. Wight, C. M. H.; Vice-President, Miss C. MacDonald; Treasurer, Mrs. Walcott, 47 Notre Dame St., Lachine; Secretary, Miss E. G. Alexander, C. M. A.

Board of Directors—Miss Stafford, Miss M. Armour.

"Canadian Nurse" Representative—Miss E. Morris.

Regular meeting, 1st Friday of every second month, from May to June, 4 p. m.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, MONTREAL, QUE.

Hon. President, Miss E. A. Draper; President, Miss Goodhue; First Vice-President, Miss A. L. Campbell; Second Vice-President, Miss Bellhouse; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Roberts, 438 Mount Stephen Avenue, Westmount, Que.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. A. Prescott; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Etter; Treasurer Pension Fund, Miss Milla Maclellan.

Executive Committee—Miss Hersey, Miss A. M. Hall, Mrs. H. A. Clark, Mrs. Stanley, Miss F. V. MacMillan, Miss Eden Leys.

Programme Committee—Miss Katherine Davidson.

Representative to "Canadian Nurse"—Miss Helen P. Rice.

Representatives to Local Council—Mrs. H. T. Lyons, Mrs. A. B. Finnie.

Sick Visiting Committee—Mrs. M. S. Bremner, Convener, 225 Pine Avenue, West; phone, Up3861.

Regular Meeting—Second Wednesday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN HOSPITAL, MONTREAL

Hon. President, Miss J. Craig; President, Mrs. J. Pollock; First Vice-President, Miss C. Rowley; Second Vice-President, Miss H. Williams; Treasurer, Miss J. Craig, Western Hospital, Montreal; Secretary, Miss B. A. Dyer, Western Hospital, Montreal, Quebec.

Convener of Finance Committee—Miss B. A. Birch, Western Hospital.

Convener of Programme Committee—Miss Ada Chisholm.

Convener of Membership and Visiting Committee—Miss Ethel Mount.

Convener of General Nursing Committee—Miss B. A. Birch.

Representative to Canadian Nurse—A. M. Stephens.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. MONTREAL, QUE.

Hon. President, Mrs. H. Pollock, Superintendent of Nurses, Homeopathic Hospital; President, Miss M. Richards, 166-A Mansfield Street; First Vice-President, Miss H. O'Brien, Homeopathic Hospital; Second Vice-President, Miss J. O'Neil, 275 Mance Street; Secretary, Miss D. W. Miller, Homeopathic Hospital; Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Lunny, 357 Oliver Avenue; Treasurer, Miss M. J. Boa, Homeopathic Hospital.

Conveners of Committees—Finance, Miss D. Miller; Sick Visiting, Misses Swan, B. Gilmour, Garrick, Taylor.

Representative to the "Canadian Nurse"—Miss J. Lindsay, 28 Souvenor Avenue.

Regular Monthly Meeting—First Thursday at 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, MONTREAL

President, Miss Isabelle Davies; First Vice-President, Miss Ethel Brown; Second Vice-President, Miss Young; Recording Secretary, Miss Van Buskirk; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gray, M. G. H.; Treasurer, Miss Colley, 26 Melville Street; Treasurer Sick Benefit Fund, Miss Dunlop.

Executive Committee—Miss Holland, Miss Lang, Miss Watters.

Representative to "Canadian Nurse"—Miss Tedford.

Representatives to Local Council—Miss Whiting, Mrs. Simpson.

Proxies—Mrs. Lamb, Miss Holt.

Sick Visiting Committee—Mrs. Cairns, Miss Jamieson, Miss Doré, Miss McLeod.

Regular Meeting—Second Friday.

LADY STANLEY INSTITUTE ALUMNAE, OTTAWA

Hon. President, Miss Catton; Hon. President, Mrs. Warren Lyman; President, Miss A. McNiece; Vice-President, Miss Jessie Waddell; Secretary, Miss E. McGibbon; Treasurer, Miss Norma Dawson.

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THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO INCORPORATED 1908

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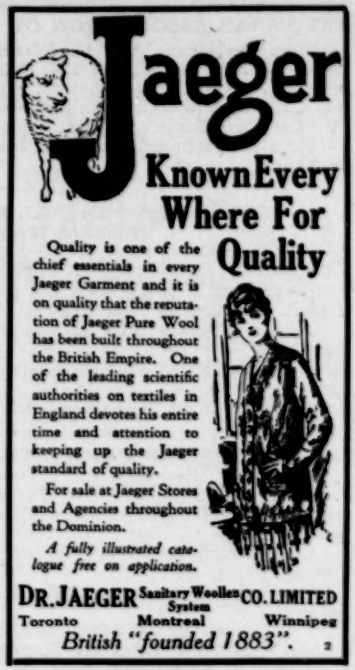
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